

Racing Tips

By "Rapier"

RACE 1

Kitty Harvard
Fair Denise
Outsider: Fearless Witness.

RACE 2

Wonderful Coin
Kwong Leung
Abdul Hamid
Outsider: Double Coin.

RACE 3

Busy Bee
Strathnamara
Flight
Outsider: Domino.

RACE 4

Bonnie Eyes
Good Bay
Acquisition
Outsider: Pacific.

By "The Turf" RACE 1

Fair Denise
Harvard
Small Dragon
Outsider: Fearless Witness.

RACE 2

Wonderful Coin
Miami Beauty
Kwong Leung
Outsider: Prairie Moon.

RACE 3

Busy Bee
Domino
Strathnamara
Outsider: Winged.

RACE 4

Bonnie Eyes
Yacal
Canstree
Outsider: Flag Day.

FURTHER BRITISH NEWSPRINT CUT

London, Feb. 2. The supply of newspaper to British newspapers, which are already reduced to an average of six pages daily, is to be cut by another five per cent from February 11. Announcing this today the Newsprint Supply Company said that it would ask the Government to review exports of newsprint from Britain. Stocks have fallen to the lowest level since the company was formed in 1940, the announcement said.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

US Plans Japan's Future

MR Foster Dulles' public invitation to Japan to join the Western anti-Communist union can be described as nothing but a bombshell. It is also indicative of the independent line of action which the United States is now determined to take regarding Japan and her future. The Dulles mission was originally announced as being designed to explore further possibilities of making a peace treaty between the United States and the Japanese, irrespective of any of the other war-time Allies. Mr Dulles' visit now attains new significance, involving much broader issues. Interestingly enough the invitation extended to the Japanese to "join the West in collective protection against direct aggression" is not laid down as a condition for the successful conclusion of a peace treaty. At least, not as many words. But it can be assumed that Japan would not so easily gain her freedom from the shackles of occupation and MacArthur directives if she is not ready to accept this latest invitation. Mr Dulles' announcement also points up another line of United States policy about which she has hitherto been reticent: it is to make sure that Communism in Japan will not be in a position to achieve a military coup. To this end America would "sympathetically consider the retention of United States armed forces in and about Japan as a testimony to the unity between our countries." The purpose is clear: America intends to make Japan the first bastion of defence against Communist expansion in the North Pacific. There is no serious quarrel to be made either with Mr Dulles' invitation to Japan to join the Western anti-Communist bloc or to the suggestion that United States troops should remain in force in the islands to ensure their safety against attack. But a sense of dismay is aroused by virtue of the signs that America has apparently decided completely on

unilateral actions and policies concerning Japan. Britain, the Commonwealth and other Western allies may have been consulted about this latest offer to Japan, but it seems most unlikely in view of the ignorance in which they were kept regarding Mr Dulles' mission to the country. It can only be regarded as unfortunate that at a time when unity of action among the anti-Communist forces is highly desirable that the United States should pursue an independent line. Britain, the Commonwealth, France and Holland, in particular, are as anxious about the future of Japan and her role in Pacific events as the United States, and while it may be conceded that leadership from America in this matter is to be expected, even looked for, the feeling persists that Mr Dulles' announcement should have been made after consultations with the other leading representatives of Democracy, and expressed in a manner which associated them with this new policy. That Japan should come into the camp of the democracies is an admirable objective; so too the conclusion of a peace treaty that is fair to all parties. But both propositions appear to call for unanimity, at least in principle, between the major democratic nations whose interests are singularly affected, and while it is conceivable this would be readily forthcoming, the United States apparently has not seen fit to bother about testing reactions. The matter, however, is of such importance that it is unlikely the rest of the democracies will remain silent. Even if the United States intends to proceed alone in mapping the future role of Japan in international affairs, the Western world, as well as India and Southeast Asia will require, and will have a right to expect, assurances concerning the programme which Mr Dulles has so airily tossed to the public.

Honoured By The King



London, Feb. 2. Vice-Admiral William Gerard Andrewes (above), Officer-in-Command of the British naval forces in Korean waters, has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire for "distinguished service in Korean waters since July 9, 1950," the London Gazette announced tonight.—Reuter.

French Destroy 70 Sampan

Saigon, Feb. 2. French naval assault forces sank 70 sampans loaded with war and food supplies on rivers in the Phuvat area in the southern sector of the Tonkin Delta, a French communique announced here today.

The French forces killed 50 Vietminh troops and took 40 prisoners in the Delta region. Other reports said that French forces destroyed many Vietminh arms factories, engines and installations, and captured much ammunition, explosives, cloth and food in operations about 85 miles southwest of Phnompenh, capital of Cambodia.

They had cut off the Vietminh forces from many of their important supply lines, the reports added.

French posts on the border and inside the Tonkin Delta region resisted many Vietminh patrols.

Other reports said that several Vietminh "military and economic installations" were destroyed in a 12-day operation about 25 miles north-east of Saigon.—Reuter.

War Means This To Civilians

Pusan, Feb. 2. South Korean suffered over 400,000 civilian casualties in the first seven months of the war, the Social Affairs Ministry of the South Korean Government announced here today.

This was over two per cent of the whole country's 20,000,000 population.

The Ministry said that 163,461 men, women and children had been killed, 104,722 wounded and 166,483 reported missing. This total—434,666—did not include deaths among refugees or military casualties. Most of them were males.

The Ministry estimated that 31,503 houses had been completely destroyed or burned and 90,308 damaged. These figures were based on returns up to December 15 last, and did not include casualties and damage since the fall of Seoul.—Reuter.

Eisenhower Broadcast To The Nation

US Must Share In Defence Of Europe

Washington, Feb. 2.

General Eisenhower told the American people in a radio speech tonight that the preservation of a free America required their participation in the defence of Western Europe.

Success was attainable, he said, adding, "Given unity in spirit and action the job can be done."

General Eisenhower said that while the transfer to Europe of military units was essential, America's special contributions should be in the field of munitions and equipment.

He did not believe that the United States could support the world militarily or economically. It was in America's interest to "insist upon a working partnership."

He said that the success of North Atlantic defence rested as directly upon the United States' productive, economic and military strength as it did upon any amount of military force the United States could develop.

"Only co-operative effort by all of us can preserve for the free world a position of security, relative peace and economic stability," he said.

General Eisenhower said that the discouragement, destruction and confusion visited on the people of Europe in two world wars had sapped their productive capacity and in some cases reduced them to levels of near starvation. More than this, he added, their spirit was smothered in war weariness.

STRIKING FACTS

"This is a story often told. If it were the whole story then all I could honestly do would be to recommend that we abandon the North Atlantic treaty and—by ourselves—attempt, however futilely, to build a separate fortress against threatening aggression."

"Two striking facts make such a recommendation for me impossible. The first fact was, that the utter hopelessness of the alternative required American participation in European defence. The second was that the people were not spiritually bankrupt 'despite the validity of many pessimistic reports'."

General Eisenhower said that the North Atlantic treaty had brought new fuel to the flames of hope in Europe and had noticeably lifted morale, the fundamental element in the war situation.

He reported that he had seen "heartening evidence" of a re-generation in Europe's spirit during his tour of the North Atlantic capitals. "Europe's morale and will to fight would grow with every addition to its physical strength. The arrival in Europe of new American land and air units, though modest in protective influence by themselves, would certainly produce added confidence and accelerate the production of military forces throughout the member nations.—Reuter.

Japanese Reaction To Dulles Invitation

Tokyo, Feb. 2.

Except for Socialists, all political leaders in Japan today welcomed Mr John Foster Dulles' invitation to Japan to join in a defence alliance with the United States.

The Chairman of the Social Democratic Party's Central Executive Committee, Mr Mosaburo Suzuki, criticised the Presidential envoy's speech before the Japan-America Club as "disappointing" to the Japanese people.

The Socialist politician said that instead of revealing the terms and condition of the peace treaty, which Japanese have awaited, Mr Dulles touched only on the security issue.

Mr Suzuki described Mr Dulles' hint at a military alliance with "one of the world camps" as "very serious" for Japan, which has decided on peace as its national policy.

Such an alliance, if concluded, he said, would mean that Japan pledges her participation in a third world war.

Right-wing leaders, however, were more receptive to Mr Dulles' views. The Secretary-General of the Government Liberal Party, Mr Eisaku Sato, said that the American peace treaty envoy's way of thinking on the security issue coincides with "ours."

To cope with the violence and oppression of international Communism Japan "prays for an early peace, independence and freedom," Mr Sato added.

The Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Katsuo Okazaki, expressing his support of Mr Dulles' statement, said he believed the resort to collective action, as stated by Mr Dulles, would become a target for future study.

Japan should take part in a collective security system to defend her shores from aggression, the Prime Minister, Mr Shigeru Yoshida, told Parliament here today.

But collective security did not imply reliance on the United Nations, he said. A few hours after Mr Yoshida's statement, President Truman's special envoy in Tokyo, Mr John Foster Dulles, addressing a meeting of the American-Japan Society, repeated the offer he made yesterday of "collective protection" for Japan.

Mr Dulles today ended his series of talks with representatives of Japan's three major political parties.—Reuter.

4 NEGROES EXECUTED

Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 2. The largest mass execution in Virginia's prison records took place today when four Negroes were electrocuted here.

They were sentenced to death with three other Negroes in May, 1949, in Martinsville Circuit Court for raping a 32-year-old white woman. They all signed confessions.

Frank Hairston, the last to be executed, was the 40th Negro to die in the electric chair here for rape since the chair was installed in 1908.

The remaining three Negroes are due to be executed on Monday. A 27-year-old white man went to the electric chair before the Negroes for the rape-slaving of a 14-year-old school-girl.

Six hours earlier the American Supreme Court had refused a stay of execution of the Negroes after a dramatic midnight conference in Washington between the Negroes' attorneys and the Chief Justice, Mr Fred McVinson. The Governor of Virginia, Mr John S. Battle, said that he had received more than 700 telegrams in the past 36 hours about the execution. He thought that many of the protests had been inspired by an appeal in the Communist New York paper The Daily Worker.—Reuter.

4,000 Dockers Go On Strike

Liverpool, Feb. 2. Four thousand dockers today struck on industrial Merseyside in protest at the "inadequacy" of an 11-shilling a week wage increase awarded yesterday.

The men, acting in defiance of their unions, were joined by 200 dockers at the east coast port of Harwich.

Mr Arthur Deakin, the General Secretary of the eight million strong Transport and General Workers Union, issued a statement appealing to the men to go back to work. He asked them not to subject Britain to the loss of shipping at this time of crisis. The strike began this morning at the Merseyside port of Birkenhead and spread across the river during the afternoon to Liverpool, the port of the Industrial North-West.—Reuter.

Strike Holds Up War Shipments

Chicago, Feb. 2. America's three-day-old strike of railway shutters held up war shipments to Korea today.

Battle combat rations for troops in Korea were tied up in the freight yards here.

Scores of passenger trains were cancelled, including 25 through-trains linking New York to the west.

The Post Office declared a partial embargo on mails. The strike began in Chicago and Detroit on Tuesday after months of dispute over wages and hours of working.

The effects of the strike mounted hourly as new groups of railway workers joined in. The vital coal, steel and motor car industries were hard hit in the eastern and mid-western sections of the country.

About 70,000 workers were made idle.

JUDGE'S ORDER In Cleveland, a Federal judge ordered the strikers' union to show cause next Thursday why it should not be held in contempt of Court.

The Government maintained that the present strike violated an anti-strike order issued in the three-day strike last December. Similar proceedings were taken in Chicago on Wednesday.

The Army has been running the nation's railways since last August when it took over to prevent a strike of train-men and conductors.

President Truman said today, through his press secretary, that the United States could not tolerate the continuance of the three-day-old railway strikes. They were "directly injuring our national security," the Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, said.

Mr Short was also authorised to say, "No matter how much the union members may object to what their leaders have done they cannot be justified in preventing the flow of food and fuel for our people and supplies for our soldiers"—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Big Freeze Grips U.S.

Chicago, Feb. 2. Millions of Americans suffered in bitter cold, snow and floods today as the most widespread and severe winter storm for many years extended its icy grip to the entire nation.

The toll in lives and property amounted to staggering proportions and threatened to climb still higher as the big freeze deepened in the south.

At least 258 persons died in traffic accidents, fires, plane crashes, sleighing mishaps or of exposure, and the weather in the Arctic blast swept into the United States last weekend.

The devastating freeze caused crop and livestock losses estimated at \$12,500,000 to \$20,000,000 in Texas alone.

Frigid air moved down the Florida peninsula today, endangering more than \$100,000,000 worth of citrus fruit and thousands of acres of other crops.—United Press.

Truman Seeks Staggering Taxes Increase

Washington, Feb. 2.

President Truman today asked Congress for an immediate tax increase amounting to \$10,000 million and said that he would ask for still another increase later.

In a message to Congress, Mr Truman set out this programme for raising the \$10,000 million:

1.—A \$4,000 million increase in individual income taxes, already due to yield a record \$26,000 million in the fiscal year starting July 1.

2.—A \$3,000 million increase in corporation income taxes.

These, with excess profits taxes included, are due to reach a record \$20,000 million next year.

3.—A \$3,000 million increase in excise (sales) taxes—to be "concentrated upon less essential consumer goods."

These taxes are estimated to yield \$8,222 million next year under the present tax laws. The plan outlined would mean a total tax collection of \$64,200 million. This is nearly a third more than the record collections of World War II, when the figure reached \$43,000 million in 1945.

The understanding among Congress members was that the increase Mr Truman is to request later would raise the Government revenues to over \$71,000 million.

The President left to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr John Snyder, to explain how the proposed \$10,000 million increase is to be made.

EXEMPTION TO STAY Mr Snyder will make this explanation at hearings to be opened on Monday by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, which handles tax legislation.

The President did not specify any rate of increase today, but he said that the present tax exemption on income below \$600 a year should be retained.

Informed quarters here said that Mr Snyder would ask that normal corporate income tax rates be raised from the present 47 percent to 55 percent.

Mr Truman did not name the amount of the tax increase that he would ask as a "second instalment" following Congressional action on the first instalment of \$10,000 million.

But he said that a \$10,500 million increase in revenue would be necessary to balance the \$71,600 million spending budget he had proposed for the next fiscal year.

President Truman hinted that the second instalment request would be \$6,500 million by declaring that it was his "firm conviction that we should pay for these (budget) expenditures as we go."

Some members of Congress have already launched a campaign to cut proposed Government expenditures, aiming for a balanced budget without any increases in taxes beyond the \$10,000 million Bill.—Reuter.

That Shook Him!

Reno, Nevada, Feb. 2. It is reported that a former American Marine sergeant who went to Las Vegas to get a divorce was so shaken by atomic blasts in the area that he fled to Reno instead to seek a solution to his matrimonial problem.—Reuter.

Liqueurs

by ERVEN LUCAS

BOLS

Apricot Brandy
Blackberry Brandy
Cherry Brandy
Creme de Cacao
Creme de Menthe
Kummel
Maraschino
Orange Curacao
Peach Brandy

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd.

Your Radio Listening For Next Week In Detail—A "China Mail" Feature

T.S. Eliot's "The Family Re-union"

To Be Heard Over Radio Hongkong

Over the Chinese New Year holidays — Tuesday and Wednesday of next week — Radio Hongkong will be on the air from eight o'clock in the morning to half past eleven at night.

The first half of T. S. Eliot's famous play "The Family Re-union" will be broadcast at 10.16 p.m. on Tuesday, with John Gielgud and Gladys Young heading a strong cast. This is the Nobel Prize Winner's haunting, compelling story of the Piper family, of their home — Wishwood, and of the return, on the birthday of his austere automatic mother, of the son who believes himself accursed. Gladys Young takes the part of the mother and Gielgud that of the son.

At 4.35 on Tuesday afternoon listeners will hear a BBC version of Montague Phillips' light opera "The Rebel Maid", which proved very popular when broadcast over Radio Hongkong last year. The part of the maid is taken by Victoria Sladen, and she is ably supported by a company including Frederick Harvey, Billie Baker, Dudley Rolph and Fred Yule.

Musicians will be interested to note that Irene Yuen will be in the studio on Tuesday evening at nine o'clock to give a short piano recital. The two works she will be playing are Nocturne in A by Field and Beethoven's Sonata in B Flat, Opus 22.

And now, a new serial. . . . As a novel, Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" rightfully takes its place as an English literary classic and as an adaptation it is no less a radio classic. The first episode of the twelve which go to make up the serialised form of the book comes at 8.15 tomorrow night.

The author is her own narrator, as it were, and in this way the dramatised version preserves something of the special colour and flavour which the novel itself derives from her delicious comments and asides—at least, that is the opinion of H. Oldfield Box who is responsible for the dramatisation and whose abilities in this direction have already been amply proved by his handling of Anthony Trollope's "The Small House at Allington" and "Mary Lovelace".

(Broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.)

Tonight

- 12.30 PROGRAMME SUMMARY.
- 12.35 CRICKET SCORES. 4th Test Match, England v. Australia.
- 12.40 RUSSELL CANNETT AND HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 12.45 LIGHT VARIETY.
- 12.50 NEWS, WEATHER REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.
- 12.55 LIGHT VARIETY ORCHESTRA.
- 1.00 FORCES' PROGRAMMES.
- 1.05 "MUCH BINDING IN THE MARSH".
- 1.10 With Richard Murdoch and Kenneth Horne.
- 1.15 LONDON STUDIO MELODIES.
- 1.20 Robert Farron and His Orchestra.
- 1.25 With Benny Vaughan and Pearl Carr.
- 1.30 STUDIO: HOSPITAL REQUESTS.
- 1.35 "SPOT THE LADY".
- 1.40 A Detective Serial by Lester.
- 1.45 "Nobodys Gets Any Sleep."
- 1.50 GILBERT AND SULLIVAN VOCAL RECITAL.
- 1.55 SOCCER FOOTBALL.
- 2.00 "FOUR VOICES."
- 2.05 STRAUSS WALTZES.
- 2.10 Henri Rene and His Orchestra.
- 2.15 PROGRAMME SUMMARY.
- 2.20 CLASS OF PLAY SCORES.
- 2.25 4th Cricket Test.
- 2.30 LONDON STUDIO MELODIES.
- 2.35 "STUDIO: HOSPITAL REQUESTS."
- 2.40 AMES.
- 2.45 WORLD NEWS AND NEWS ANALYSIS (LONDON RELAY).
- 2.50 "U D I O: "SATURDAY ROUND-UP."
- 2.55 VARIETY BANDBOX.
- 3.00 From The Camberwell Palace, London.
- 3.05 With Jackie Allen and Barbara.
- 3.10 Gene Crowley, Menabotto, Town, Dick Dixon, Billy Brown and His Orchestra.
- 3.15 Competing Philip Slesor.
- 3.20 "FROM THE EDITORIALS."
- 3.25 "SOUTHERN SERENADES."
- 3.30 CONTINUOUS MUSIC.
- 3.35 Telle Camino-Begunne (Lara).
- 3.40 Yvonne (Lara).
- 3.45 Astoria Orchestra; Spanish Dance No. 3 (Granados).
- 3.50 New Light Symphony Orchestra; Spanish Dance No. 3 (Granados).
- 3.55 Taborero De Bahiana (Barcelo).
- 4.00 Andromeda & His Orchestra.
- 4.05 HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 4.10 Cumana (Splina).
- 4.15 Featring Barclay Allen at the Piano; Wubalena from "Wubalena Avenue."
- 4.20 Merv Griffin and the Martin Men; To each his own (Livingston).
- 4.25 Vocal: Stuart Wade; Now and Forever (from The Pines of Rome).
- 4.30 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Copacabana (Ribeiro).
- 4.35 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
- 4.40 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
- 4.45 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
- 4.50 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
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- 11.50 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
- 11.55 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).
- 12.00 Vocal: Artie Wayne; Song of Norway (Grieg).

Sunday

- 10.00 PROGRAMME SUMMARY.
- 10.05 SATURDAY'S SPORTS RESULTS.
- 10.10 "MORNING MELODY."
- 10.15 With the Queen's Hall Light Orchestra.
- 10.20 JOE LOSS AND HIS ORCHESTRA WITH CHICK TAY (LONDON RELAY).
- 10.25 RELAY OF THE SERVICE FROM ST. ANDREW'S, Kew, London.
- 10.30 Francher, The Rev. J. Ogilvie, MA, OBE.
- 10.35 Voluntary.
- 10.40 EDIE LE MAR AT THE PIANO WITH HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 10.45 STUDIO: SPORTS TIME.
- 10.50 By Bill Phillips.
- 10.55 PROGRAMME SUMMARY.
- 11.00 E. L. C. T. O. N. S. FROM "QUINTANA" (LEAH).
- 11.05 Gerardo and His String Choir.
- 11.10 NEWS, WEATHER REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.
- 11.15 AFTERNOON CONCERT.
- 11.20 Tangle Overture (Brahms).
- 11.25 The Symphonies conducted by Arturo Toscanini; Barcarolle (from the film "Men of Two Worlds") (Arthur Bliss).
- 11.30 With the National Symphony Orchestra and Wanda Chelmsky, conducted by Maurice Maes.
- 11.35 The National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Maes.
- 11.40 The National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Maes.
- 11.45 The National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Maes.
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- 12.00 The National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maurice Maes.

- Op. 40: Finale Aus der Serenade (Tchaikovsky).
- 10.10 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Hans Weibach; Radecky March (Johann Strauss).
- 10.15 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent; Kabezwiler (Emperer) (Johann Strauss).
- 10.20 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Herbert Von Karajan.
- 10.25 "H O M E R E-QUESTS."
- 10.30 Presented by "Amber".
- 10.35 PROGRAMME SUMMARY.
- 10.40 SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- 10.45 Suite (Debussy).
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- CONCERT.
- Symphony No. 104 ("London") in D Major (Haydn).
- 10.10 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.
- 10.15 Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.
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- 7.00 Philharmonic Orchestra,



GREAT PAINTINGS by Hofman and Munkacsy inspired the figure of Jesus, held by sculptress Mabel Beaton. During the filming of a scene, specially-made controls add to the feeling of antiquity.



A GROUP of fascinated Larchmont, N. Y., youngsters find a film taken that all of the props, including masonry, water jars and house sequence for *The Ten Talents* engrossingly realistic. Elaborate care is furnished, are reproductions in miniature of those in Biblical days.

PUPPETS GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL

New Medium in Religious Education Brings "Living Bible" to Children

"I WANNA GO to Sunday School" is the new cry out of the mouths of children. It has come to be a place the kids never want to skip. Responsible are Mr and Mrs Leslie Beaton, a Rye, N. Y., artist-writer couple who conceived the idea of filming Bible stories, using puppets as actors.

Thus far, the husband-and-wife team has produced four such Biblical films, selected because of their appeal to children. Intended for television presentation, the puppet productions have proved so successful that they are now being distributed among churches, schools and community organizations.

Mabel Beaton, well-known sculptress, creates the puppet figures, assisted by her husband, Leslie, a commercial art director, who paints the stage settings and the faces of the marionettes.

The figures are constructed of plastic wood, rubber composition, metal beading, cottons, silks and woollens. They vary in height from 22 to 24 inches.

Settings and props are authentic down to the most minute detail, necessitating painstaking research, examination of famous paintings and consultations with historians.

The productions are "shot" in a Larchmont, N. Y., film studio.

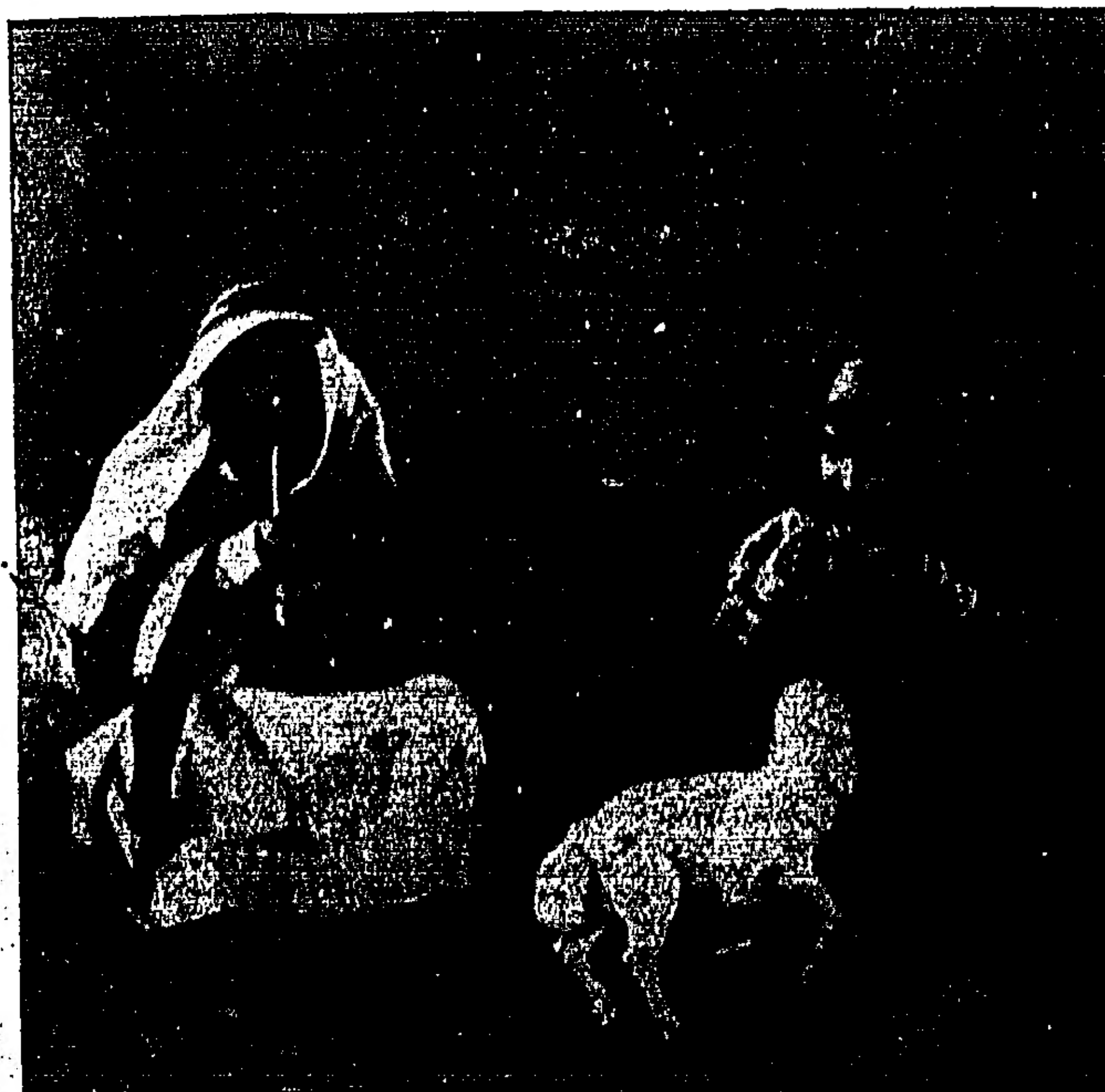
The first four films, *The Ten Talents*, *The Good Samaritan*, *The Lost Sheep* and *The Prodigal Son* have received excellent response. According to a report from the Rev. Everett C. Parker, a religious radio commission director: "They not only are wonderful entertainment, but they fill a vital need in the field of religious education."



CLOTHES for the puppet figures made by Mrs. Beaton are designed for close camera scrutiny. Her husband, Leslie, an art director, paints the faces on the bearded puppet, Levi.



THE GOOD SAMARITAN—Thieves beset traveller on road to Jericho, rob and leave him helpless. Response from children: "Gee, this is as good as *The Lone Ranger*."



THE LOST SHEEP—Strings and woodwinds set the mood for story of the Good Shepherd who leaves his flock of 99 to hunt for the stray, a pet of his son.



RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL—Life-like figures enact story of the Prodigal Son, who squanders his wealth on a seductive dancer, then returns home to a joyous welcome.

KING'S MAJESTIC

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, AND 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, AND 9.30 P.M.



虎老与人女
THE AFFAIRS OF DIANA

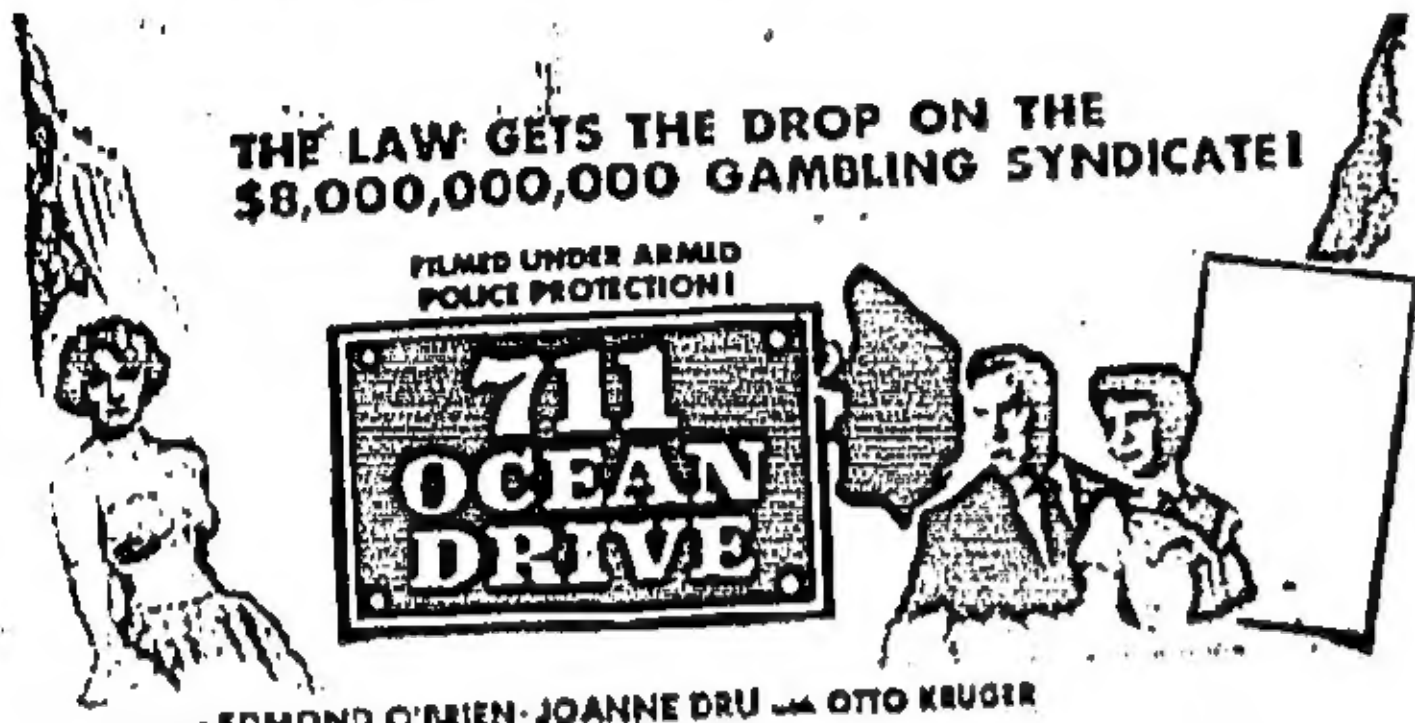
A Chinese Picture
with
Mandarin Dialogue



DAILY AT
2.30, 5.30,
7.30 & 9.30
P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

Exciting ... Thrilling ... Explosive!



THE LAW GETS THE DROP ON THE
\$8,000,000 GAMBLING SYNDICATE!



ADDED ATTRACTION
GAUMONT-BRITISH Presents

"FIFTY ROYAL YEAR"

MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW
WALT DISNEY'S

COLOR CARTOON PROGRAM

R.K.O. Pictures! At Reduced Prices!



SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

ANGRY SEAS...
ANGRY MEN!



ROXY ADDED: Latest 20th Century-Fox Movietone News.

— TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW —

ROXY: AT 11.30 A.M. BROADWAY: AT 12 NOON

20th Century-Fox Presents "A SPECIAL PROGRAMME

"ANOTHER SELECTED
PROGRAMME OF
TECHNICOLOR
CARTOONS"

OF TECHNICOLOR
CARTOONS"

From 20th Century-Fox &
Paramount Studios

At Reduced Prices

BRING THE CHILDREN!

SHOWING TO-DAY



SHOWING TO-DAY

DOUBLE PERFORMANCE

Special Time: At 2.30, 5.10, 7.30 & 9.45 p.m.

"THE FISHERMAN'S AGITATION"

漁夫恨

— AND —

"THE MEI-LUNG TOWN"

梅龍鎮

— ALSO —

"DANCING GIRLS OF ALL NATIONS"

SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW

at 12.30 p.m. At Reduced Prices!

Universal Pictures Presents

"TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS"

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



The amazing success of Mr Wilcox

"IF IT CAN BE SAID HE HAS A FORMULA...."

By STEPHEN WATTS

The inclusion of Herbert Wilcox, one of Britain's leading film directors, in the recent Honours List—he can now write the dignified letters CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) after his name—was a royal recognition of 30 industrious years spent in the cause of British films.

It also directed the spotlight on to one of the most popular and remarkable figures in film-making. Wilcox is above all an independent; he goes his own way determinedly, and it has proved a way paved with

gold for him and all concerned with his pictures.

If there was an immediate reason for his being honoured it was his latest picture, "Odette", but right from the days of his first world success, "Victoria the Great", Wilcox has been steadily building a reputation as Britain's leading film ambassador abroad as well as the most consistently successful purveyor of screen entertainment for home consumption.

His standing among British film-makers is unique. Rarely is he mentioned in any list of the top directors, and his films seldom rate serious artistic discussion, yet they are very far from being mere tawdry or cynical money-makers. They are simply Wilcox—and he believes with intense sincerity in whatever he does.

Although his flair for showmanship is proverbial (his name and that of his wife, the film star, Anna Neagle, are rarely out of the news) he is in himself the reverse of flamboyant. Short, quietly dressed, quiet voiced, his only interest in "selling himself" is in order to sell his wares. He

began with a struggle and he has never relaxed.

With characteristic precision of detail he will tell you that he began with exactly £117, his gratuity on leaving the Royal Flying Corps after World War I. In what was little more than a flower conservatory—or "glass house"—at Kew, he began with films whose titles aptly represent the period—"Flames of Passion", "The Only Way", "Decameron Nights".

Within ten years he was building his own studio at Elstree, near London, and bringing the fabulously successful stage farces put on at the Aldwych Theatre, starring Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn, to the screen.

Enter Anna Neagle

But it was with his discovery of a golden-haired shy musical comedy actress barely out of her teens that the real rise of Wilcox began. The girl's name was Marjorie Robertson, but that was changed to Anna Neagle, and it is no exaggeration to say that Wilcox has dedicated his energies and ingenuity ever since to building her into and maintaining her as one of Britain's most popular and successful screen stars.

It Wilcox can be said to have a formula it is to alternate the Anna Neagle films between serious studies of famous women—Nurse Cavell, Nell Gwynn, Queen Victoria, Odette Churchill—and frothy escapists, romantic comedies—"Spring in Park Lane", "Maytime in Mayfair". He has travelled indefatigably around Britain, Europe and the United States with his films and the results are there to be read in the box office returns.

It seems likely that "Odette" will prove to have been the greatest success of all, the Wilcox-Neagle films, but already it is a piece of past history to the pair, now pressing on with a full and ambitious programme for 1951.

The principal Anna Neagle picture will be right in line with the pattern which has served so well—a film biography of Florence Nightingale called "The Lady with the Lamp". Miss Neagle, continuing her highly successful acting partnership with Michael Wilding, will also appear in a modern drama "Caesar's Wife" and in a spectacular production "The Day" the stars of which will also include Sir Ralph Richardson, one of Britain's leading stage actors.

History of the Old Vic

As he approaches the age of 60 Wilcox seems to be redoubling rather than reducing the scope of his activities for this year. He also plans a history of the Old Vic, Britain's most famous theatre, with Dame Edith Evans in the character of Lilian Baylis who virtually created the Old Vic out of nothing by her own efforts. There is also in preparation a life story of the painter Van Gogh in which Trevor Howard, Miss Neagle's partner in "Odette", will play the title role.

The British studios could still not be called busy, but at least there is something going on in each of the big ones. Most interestingly, naturally focuses on Elstree where the industry's joint effort for the Festival of Britain is in progress.

The title of this life story of William Friese-Greene, the British film pioneer, has now been decided as "The Magic Box" and while Robert Donat, Margaret Johnston, and the Swiss actress Maria Schell, play the three principal characters, each day sees a new celebrity reporting for brief duty as one of the "guest stars" with which the film will be thickly decorated.

So far these include Eric Portman, Glynis Johns, Richard Attenborough and Kay Walsh, and the day is rapidly approaching when a short scene between Friese-Greene, and a character described in the script as "Second Policeman" will be played by Donat and Sir Laurence Olivier.

At Pinewood a semi-documentary film of hospital life "White Corridors" with Googie Withers is well under way, and "Hotel Sahara" for which Canadian-born Yvonne de Carlo has come over from Hollywood has begun. At the Denham studio Twentieth-Century Fox continue their policy of making films in Britain with the money they cannot export by starring Tyrone Power in the part which the late Leslie Howard made famous in "Berkely Square".

Alfred Hitchcock, another leading star, whom visitors to the Festival of Britain will see as a stage "Hamlet" has moved straight from "The Lavender Hill Mob" (with scenes taken in Paris) to a comedy "The Man in the White Suit"—both films made at that home of recent comedy hits, Ealing Studios.



Herbert Wilcox gives his wife, Anna Neagle, a hand in her dressing room before a premiere.

DAVID LEWIN'S Spotlight

I HAVE been star-checking with a man who classifies women, not by their wit, the elegance of their dress, or their personality, but by the "time" at which you would place a light to get the best out of their faces.

Jack Cardiff, a top-film cameraman who won an Oscar for "The Red Shoes", looks at a star and decides where on the clock face the light should come from.

Twelve o'clock—that is right overhead—if the girl is young and her skin uncreased. Then the lamp moves slowly down round the dial as she gets older and the light has to be slant in the face—at three o'clock—to mop up the age lines.

Cardiff "times" his lights to make eyes alluring, lips inviting, and cheek-bones smoothly curving. At 12 o'clock he puts Jean Simmons and Ingrid Bergman. They can take the lamp overhead to bring out that perfect cupid's bow under the nose.

One older woman is included: Marlene Dietrich at 4.40 should be three o'clock, but her face, bones, and skin are fine enough to move her earlier on the clock face.

One o'clock is Deborah Kerr and Ava Gardner time. "The light comes lower to make their eyes 'mysterious'." Glynis Johns is at one o'clock, too—because the end of her nose turns up.

Two o'clock: Moira Shearer. She could be at 12, but those "apples in her cheeks" make



HOW MR. CARDIFF FILES HIS WOMEN BY THE 'CAMERA CLOCK'...

try some real acting now. If people accept me in character parts I'll have a new career."

The new Boyer will come as a shock. In "The 13th Letter" he is a bent, old man bald and with a beard. The love scenes with Linda Darnell he leaves to Michael Rennie whose previous experience in this line was confined to the milder Margaret Lockwood or Phyllis Calvert.

But the Boyer style is not entirely missing in "The 13th Letter." When Rennie went in for his first kiss with Linda Darnell, the ex-lover was there to give technical advice: "Keep your eyes shut... don't hold too tight... make a rush approach and then be gentle."

The hands? "Why," said Boyer, "you could shoot a love scene looking at a man's hands alone. They can get over as much passion's face."

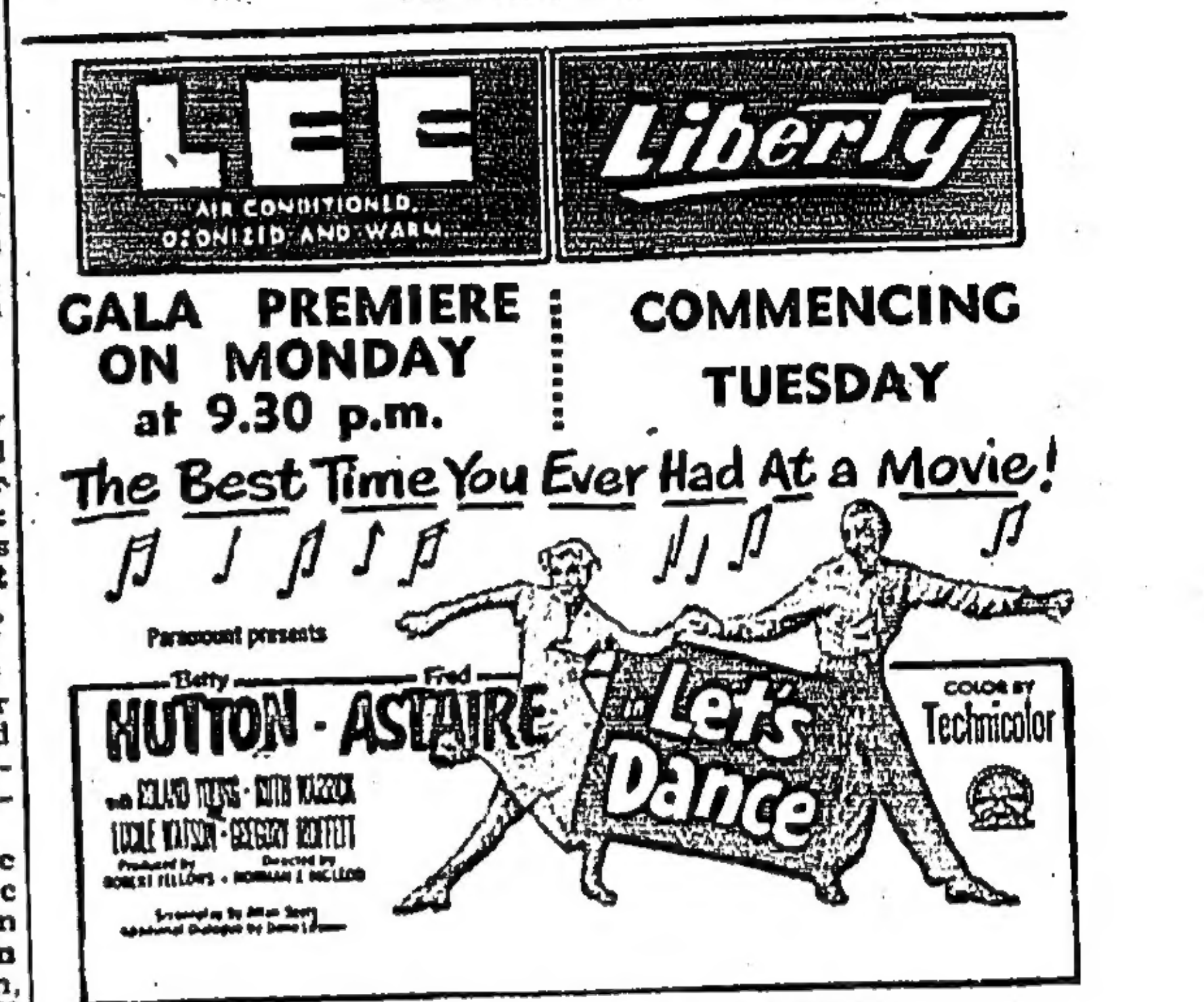
THE GONG-MAN BOMBARDIER BILLY WELLS who used to strike the gong for Mr. Rank's films (he's 63 now), found a new job this week. He plays a patient in a hospital film "White Corridors." The day's work: lying in bed from 8.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., reading books and sipping tea.

FOR two years Charles Boyer has been battling with himself. Should he go on playing the lover, or was 49 the time to quit? He cabled me his decision. "I'm going to

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FIGHTS DECAY TASTES BETTER LASTS LONGER



New Horizons in the East

A slender green stalk turns potent weapon AND SO MILLIONS ARE SPENT

By FRANK OWEN

A SCHOOLBOY in a British boarding school is eating rice pudding reluctantly (at least, I never saw him eat it otherwise). A family in an Asian hut is eating boiled rice ravenously. Between these two spectacles is a world of difference. The one chap could do without it. The others would die without it.

Rice is not the bread of Asia; it is the bread, meat, and potatoes of Asia — to about a thousand million people.

Now all over Asia, from the Red Sea to the Yellow Sea, they grow rice. But nowhere do they grow enough to feed all their hungry mouths—except in three lands—Burma, Siam, and Indo-China. These are truly named "the rice bowl of the East." Fortunately for the rest it is an overflowing bowl.

Burma can spare for export maybe 1,000,000 tons; Siam 1,500,000; Indo-China no more than 100,000 tons (that is, besides the amount she sends to other French colonies).

A Flood

THESE figures are a sad retreat on pre-war, when Burma exported three million tons and Indo-China a million. They still suffice to show why Uncle Joe Stalin, assisted by dutiful nephews Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi-minh, is now pressing upon Indo-China.

They all realise that if Indo-China falls so will Siam and, soon after that, Burma. Then Stalin will possess the East, and the Australians and New Zealanders can also pack their bags.

There is no need even to do this by open war, or even by open civil war. Let Communist rule be established in Indo-China and Siam will quickly find it convenient to exchange her surplus rice, not for Western consumer goods and machines, but for their counterparts produced behind the Iron Curtain—that is Czechoslovakia. There are just enough samples on sale in Bangkok to indicate it.

If this is good business down in Siam where,

agreed, there are an awful lot of Chinese (especially in the rice trade) then it might be even better in Burma, where they could also use the not very good, but cheap, goods with which the growing economic engine of Soviet power is preparing to flood the Orient.

Bayonets, too

COULD we go elsewhere, say Egypt or the USA? No, aside from current Anglo-Egyptian tensions, the Far East folk do not like Egyptian rice, which is treated with lime for export, and currency and price problems make trade with the United States difficult.

How about using wheat instead? No, wheat may feed the human belly ("adequate intake of requisite calories"), but it does not fill and swell it, which is what rice does, and Far East folk like.

That is why this slender, swaying green stalk of padi is a more potent weapon in the struggle for half a world than the bombs and the bayonets, though we need those, too — and still more the will to use them if we are attacked.

So it is good to read out here that in Britain some statesmen have realised that you must have contented citizens before you can get good ones.

The Colombo Commonwealth report lays down a seven-partner plan between Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon to spend nearly £2,000 million in the next six years in South-East Asia in the real, unending war to conquer poverty and hunger and to ensure food, shelter, health, and education.

True, splendid

IT is especially refreshing to learn that they propose to begin at the right end—by encouraging farmers by clearing and draining more land, by raising productivity both in rice and rubber, and by scientifically realising the wealth of this vast land—its soil and the hardihood and hard work of its sons.

With this true and splendid Plan For an Empire, the purely Malayan problem falls into its proper perspective. Certainly, if we fail here, all else in Asia falls—for us. And in Asia falls—for us.

Above all, we must do our own job in Malaya. It was fine news to hear the absolute denial of the report that General Briggs, director of anti-bandit operations had resigned, for every responsible person has faith in him and in his plan.

This is the scheme to tackle both the bandit and the jun-

gle "squatter" (usually Chinese) by bringing the squatter families in proper settlements, giving them hut space, land, shops, schools, hospitals—and protection.

Thus the bandit is denied allies (or victims) who provided him with food, supplies, and information.

Men wanted

I have been to these camps, and they are well laid out and well run, and also well fitted for defence. I have seen the Army on duty in the jungle.

I have talked with General Harding, the commander-in-chief, and Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General.

These men understand their tasks. To crush 10,000 well-organised political bandits, to settle 50,000 landless families, to provide security and the conditions of a fair life to another million Malayan homes, they ask for a few hundred more trained and efficient police, some better Army weapons and wagons, and half a hundred intelligent and honest British administrators. Surely, we have these in the house.

(London Express Service)



"I guarantee my pills, gentlemen, to make you very, very ill for your medicals." London Express Service



PAKISTAN'S 'POCKET DYNAMO' GOES TO LONDON IN RED SATIN

30 servants—but she still does the flowers

THERE is just 4 ft. 10 in. of the woman of this week, but, like many another pocket dynamo, she will probably go down to the history of her country as great. The name is the Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of the Premier of Pakistan, fifth largest state in the world.

by EVELYN IRONS

Regal in her flame red sari (divided skirt) and kurta (tunic), edged with sumptuous hand embroideries framing glittering insets of mirror glass the Begum sits, bolt upright in her huge, easy chair in her hotel suite, smoking an American cigarette and sipping iced orangeade.

Her voice is soft, her English precise, and never have I heard a woman talk so fast.

HER SCARLET TOES

FACTS, ideas, comments, spill from her tiny, brightly reddened lips like a torrent.

She sits perfectly still, her scarlet lacquered toe-nails

peeping between the multi-coloured strap of the sandals she wears. Her plump perfectly manicured hands making an occasional gesture as she talks.

This is not merely the wife of Pakistan's Premier, who accompanies him on his travels to England, to the United States, to Canada. She is not merely the mother of his two sons.

She is a personality in her own right, a woman of learning and influence.

She has never worn the veil. She was born 44 years ago in Almorah, in the United Provinces, as Irene Pant, daughter of Christian parents, and she went to an English school, the Wellesley Girls' High School, in neighbouring Naini Tal.

'ADVANCED'

IN India a quarter of a century ago it was rather "advanced" for a girl to play hockey and ride a bicycle, but at 17 the Begum went to an American missionary college at Lucknow and did both. A brilliant student, she was the first woman to become an MA of Lucknow University, gaining first-class honours in economics and history.

After taking her degree, Irene Pant aimed to be a teacher. At the Diocesan College in Calcutta she took her diploma with a double first, then went to Delhi to teach.

Before her marriage, Irene became a "Modem," her name became Raina.

She was always, although she was gay and sociable, a bit of a highbrow, and to this day she is admittedly undomesticated. "I doubt if I could boil an egg," says she.

But in her place for educating the modern girl of Pakistan she firmly puts domestic subjects first. "Every girl must know how to cook, clean and look after her children," she announces. And, adding smiling, "And herself."

BEGUM LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

"I would work 48 hours a day if I could"

She believes boys should be handy in the house, too. "My own two can sweep and dust and have been taught to look after themselves," she adds. In her house in Karachi she has between 30 and 40 servants ("I don't know exactly how many").

RIFLE GIRLS

IN Pakistan, the Begum is comptroller (with the army rank of Brigadier) of the Women's National Guard, which she founded three years ago. It unites the functions of this country's W.E.A.C. and W.V.S. The girls get the chance of learning to shoot with a rifle, too.

"But that," says the Begum craftily, "is to tempt them to join. It is not compulsory, like first-aid and nursing. I don't like women to ape men. They have their own women's jobs to do for their country."

What with one thing and another the Begum has the barest minimum of leisure when she is at home. But she spares time to do the flowers, like any suburban housewife. "And if there is a moment," she says, "I run and play a little tune on my Hawaiian guitar or my piano-accommodation. No jazz. Mozart or the old English composers are my favourites."

With all her Western ideas for women's freedom, the Begum won't have Western fashions. Not at any price. "Drab and dreary," she calls them.

(London Express Service)

THERE'S MONEY IN EGGS

By MICHAEL S. MANNING

OPTIMISTIC and stubborn Greeks are trying to reshape their lives and adapt them to the conditions created by ten years of war. Typical are those in Mandra, a large village only a few miles west of Athens.

Fifteen Mandra families are engaged in the large-scale commercial production of eggs, while dozens of others, noting the success of their neighbours, are also beginning to venture in the egg business with small backyard flocks.

The Ministry of Agriculture is paying particular attention to the progress of the Mandra experiment, which may prove a good start to increase domestic production of food items which are at present imported into Greece. Two government poultry experts have, therefore, been assigned to Mandra.

Mrs Plastis explained. "They are producing 140 to 150 eggs a day, and we expect this total to increase because the hens are still young."

Mrs Plastis bought pure-bred white Leghorn chicks from an Athens incubator last Spring and raised the flock according to a diet prescribed by the Government experts. She buys balanced, prepared chicken feed in Athens, containing mixed portions of corn, barley, wheat, protein in the form of bone meal, calcium and cod liver oil.

"She estimated that, after deducting all costs, including a fair daily wage for herself and her older daughter, Athens, 12, the family's daily profits average about 35 shillings. This figure compares with the Greek farm family's total daily income, both in cash and produce, of about five shillings."

Mrs Plastis sends her eggs daily to Athens, where she sells them to a wholesaler for the legal price of 1s. a dozen. The retail ceiling price in Athens is about 7s. 6d., but choice eggs like Mandra's have been selling as high as 1s. each, and egg producers are seeking to have the legal limit raised.

The total profits of Mrs Plastis are not confined to egg sales alone. Roosters and non-productive hens, culled from her flock bring more than 1s. 6d. a lb. on the Athens market, and she can realise some profits by the sale of such by-products as fertilisers.

Urged by Ministry experts, Mrs Plastis was one of the

first in Mandra to undertake poultry raising on a commercial basis, and as a result, she now has one of the most productive flocks in the village. But other Mandra villagers do nearly as well.

Probably the busiest poultryman in Mandra, and one of the most successful, is Evangelos Nezis, whose poultry house is a model of efficiency and cleanliness. A few weeks ago, his 240 hens were producing at the high rate of 170 eggs a day while the average later dropped seasonally to about 100; it still represents a good profit margin.

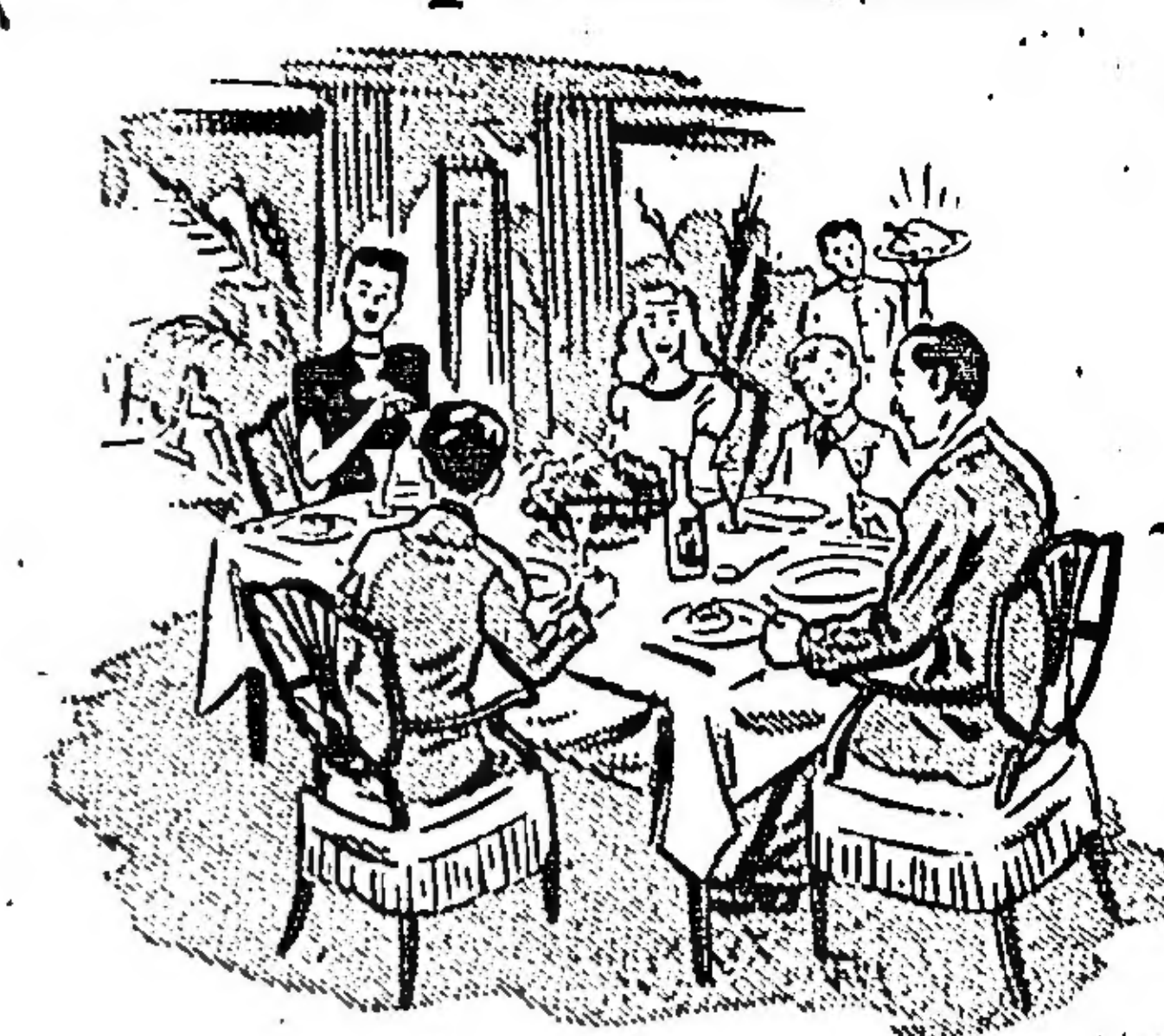
Nezis, a careful man, was interested by the Ministry experts last Spring in the possibilities of egg production, but he wanted to make sure. He took his wife, Christina, to nearby Megara, where they spent several days studying the operation of a large commercial poultry farm.

Nezis was so thoroughly convinced that he sold his flock of 120 goats to obtain capital for the new business. He is now negotiating for a loan to build another poultry house, and hopes to double his egg production next year.

"If the loan is too hard to get, I want to sell our cow to finance it, but my wife is opposed to that—she is very attached to the cow, and also we have two small daughters and another child on the way and the milk is good for children," Nezis explained.

A good instance of the impact of the demonstration on Mandra villagers is the family of Anastasios Plastis, whose wife and two daughters manage the flock on a full-time basis while he continues regular farm work. "We have 450 hens in our flock and two roosters,"

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PRICED BY THE POUND

JEAN SIMMONS AND STEWART GRANGER

He earned £3 a week, she turned down film offers

-BY JAN REID-

STEWART GRANGER was a spotty-faced fourth-form boy at Epsom College on the

cold January day in 1929 when Jean Simmons first gave a lusty yell in the world that was later to acclaim them both as stars and see them married.

In those days Granger wanted to be a doctor. He wasn't even interested enough in acting to join the school dramatic society.

And, certainly, he hadn't developed his good looks. His old headmaster, Canon A. Powell, living in semi-retirement in Chichester, remembers him as a "pimp-like hobbledy of an adolescent"—and didn't recognise Granger when he saw him in a film trailer recently.

From other masters at the school comes the information that Granger took "overmuch care with his appearance" and was rather too fond of scented hair oil. He frequently experienced the cane bending over a chair—a chair which he recognised on his visit to the college 20 years later.

He was a frightened little ten-year-old boy—named James Lablache Stewart—when he travelled from London for his first term at Epsom in September 1923.

SEVENTEEN years later he changed his name to Stewart Granger to avoid confusion with the American James Stewart, who had already made his mark in the film world.

Granger left school in 1930 without having gained abnormal popularity. No one in his wildest dreams would ever have imagined that one day work would be going to be injured in a surging crowd which mobbed him at Barking.

He was no genius, but he was clever enough to do the minimum of work necessary to keep out of serious trouble.

Dislike of mud and dirt on his clothes prevented him from being a good games player at first. Then, realising that the most popular boy in the school were those who were good at games, he forgot about mud and put his back into playing Rugby.

It was as a member of the college XV, which went through a term unbeaten, that he first had his photograph published in a society magazine in 1930. Little did he know that that was to be the first of many to appear not only in magazines and newspapers but on bills and hoardings.

He could have been a good cricket player, but the long periods in the outfield bored him. He preferred to box.

HE was bored, too, in the school chapel—until he caught the eye of a girl staying with the headmaster. Then, across the heads of the younger boys, he would make "foxy" eyes at her, according to the headmaster.

Already he was something of a lady charmer at the age of 17. But he failed to make his mark as a pupil. If his name is remembered at Epsom, it will only be as that of the film star who, paying a return visit to the school, signed 100 autograph books, broke a boy's fountain pen and replaced it with a gold one.

With him on that visit, a couple of years ago, was Jean Simmons, whose gymnastics instructor father could afford no public school for her.

Born at Crouch End, the fourth child of the family, she grew up at Cricklewood in a semi-detached house, with a varnished front door and a postage-stamp garden.

As a toddler she went to a nursery school so that her mother was free to clean the house. As a youngster she went to the Orange-hill Girls' School at Edgware and at home she played charades, fed the budgerigars, practised the piano, and, when her mother wasn't looking, dressed up in any clothes she could find.

★ **HAD A ROW** BUT before she was old enough to go to school Granger had left Epsom to start a medical training, with the idea of becoming a nerve specialist. By the time Jean was at school Granger had had a row, walked out of the medical world, and enrolled in the Webber Douglas School of Acting.

He had started training for the career which was to bring them together in 1942. But Jean knew nothing of him in those days.

★ **SHE RODE** JEAN learned to ride, grew fond of animals and demanded to be given a monkey as a pet. If asked what she wanted to be when she grew up, she would have replied: "A kennel maid."

While she was in Somerset she had her first dancing lessons—at the dancing class run by her sister, Edna.

Granger had inherited a graceful agility from her father, who won third prize for gymnastics in the 1912 Olympic Games, and an ear for music and a sense of rhythm from her mother, who modestly admits to "a little concert singing."

Gradually the childish ambition to be a kennel maid was replaced by a desire to teach dancing.

When the family moved back to London, Mrs. Simmons, realising that her youngest child had talent, sent her to the Alda Foster School

of Dancing in Finchley-road, N.W.11.

At first Jean went for two lessons a week, but later was a fulltime pupil, learning ballet and tap dancing, interspersed with geography and history.

When it came to the vote, Jean proved the most popular girl in the school—and carried off the prize. She did her lessons well, loved games, adored dancing, and was fond of making up charades, but she was so angel.

Once she screamed, "There's a mouse." The teacher shouted, the children cried, and the class was in an uproar, with the teacher balanced on the desk, afraid to put her feet to the ground. Only there was no mouse—except in Jean's imagination.

And nobody at the school doubts that Jean had more than a little to do with the bits of soap and odd bristles from the nail-brushes which found their way into ballet shoes.

While Jean was on holiday in the West Country, Mrs. Foster ("my foster mother," Jean nick-named her) heard that Gainsborough Studios wanted a girl to play the part of Heidi in "Give Us The Moon."

She sent a telegram to Somerset, and back came Jean, over-awed and very nervous about going to film studio for an interview.

The date was "Friday the thirteenth," but, without so much as a screen test, she was given the part. More than 150 other girls were disappointed.

★ **A NEW WORLD** JEAN entered a new world. For a few glorious weeks she was playing in "Give Us The Moon," and felt as if the moon really had been given to her.

When she grew tired of watching other people on the sets, she amused herself by trying the electricians' wires in knots, but nobody seemed to mind. Everybody loved her.

It was a very sad Jean who left the studio when filming was over. She went home to Cricklewood, back to the unsatisfying life of a schoolgirl.

Her mother bought her a black and white puppy. Jean christened it Heidi and secretly she wondered whether that was the only part she would ever have.

Her mother bought her a black and white puppy. Jean christened it Heidi and secretly she wondered whether that was the only part she would ever have.

Contract after contract was dangled in front of the little girl, whose tiny part in "Give Us The Moon" had attracted the attention of the film scouts.

★ **TOOK RISK** MRS. FOSTER took a risk and advised Jean's mother to turn them down. The offers were not good enough. Jean would do better to wait a year, she thought—and time has proved her right.

During that year Jean smiled from beneath woolly caps and above model shoes—she posed for commercial photographers. She continued her dancing, and a pair of ballet shoes marked

the cleanest at the Hull theatre said that he was too tidy ever to make an actor. But they were wrong, and, as time progressed, Granger's dressing-room came to look like any other actor's. There were postcards, mementoes, make-up, and old scripts everywhere.

Before he left Hull he had graduated to the leading parts. But he wasn't satisfied. He wanted to play in a London theatre.

He moved to Birmingham as the leading man. He was released from his contract to play in the 1936 and 1937 Malvern Festivals.

It was down in the West Country that he played such parts as Warwick in "St. Joan," but it wasn't until 1938 that he achieved his ambition and played Captain Hamilton in "The Sun Never Sets," at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Edna Best was in the show, but she meant little to Granger. He was in love with Jean Elsie Mackenzie. Under the name of Elsie March, she had shared the Birmingham stage with Granger.

Their courting was done over coffee and doughnuts in a little cafe near the theatre. There were no gay parties at night clubs for Granger in those days. In September he played Lord Ivor Green in "Serena Bladish," with Vivien Leigh as his leading lady, in London.

★ **THEY WED** HIS salary was higher, but such contracts as that one meant separation from the girl he then loved. The war clouds were gathering at Munich and the future seemed unsettled.

Granger decided to go to Aberdeen to play in repertory with Dulcie Gray. But, before he went north, the register at St. Mary Bolton's Church at West Brompton, London, recorded that James Lablache Stewart had married Jean Elsie Mackenzie there on September 10, 1938.

After marriage they both kept on working. Granger, before long, got his first film chance in "So This is London."

★ **WERE WRONG** IN the summer of 1935 he went to the Hull Repertory Company at £3 a week. His lodgings cost him 30s., and life was not what the son of a well-to-do army major was accustomed to.

★ **WAS BORED** HE was bored, too, in the school chapel—until he caught the eye of a girl staying with the headmaster. Then, across the heads of the younger boys, he would make "foxy" eyes at her, according to the headmaster.

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It was a very sad Jean who left the studio when filming was over. She went home to Cricklewood, back to the unsatisfying life of a schoolgirl.

Her mother bought her a black and white puppy. Jean christened it Heidi and secretly she wondered whether that was the only part she would ever have.

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"J. Simmons" still lie in the cloakroom at the school.

For, even as a top-ranking star, Jean found time to slip into dancing lessons now and again, though she never got beyond the elementary teacher's examination she took in the year following her first film.

In 1943 Jean was back in the studio to play Sally in "Mr. Emmanuel."

From that moment her mother saw less and less of her. Jean was up before dawn broke and back at Cricklewood for a late supper before tumbling into bed.

★ **DAWN DRIVE** SHE scrambled out of bed in the morning, swallowed the breakfast that her mother insisted she should eat, and fell into the car which was sent to take her to the studio.

Still half asleep, she would snuggle under a rug on the back seat to be driven from Cricklewood before her neighbours were awake.

On one occasion, a policeman, seeing a woman's form on the back seat, stopped the car and asked the driver who he had there. "She might be dead," remarked the policeman.

"Might be," assented the driver.

The policeman was about to investigate when Jean turned back the corner of the rug which was covering her face, and winked a large hazel eye at the policeman who coughed and moved on without a word.

By now, Jean realised that screen work was to be her career. The granddaughter of a Crouch End decorator who sang comic songs at club dinners, Jean was a success from the moment she set foot inside a studio.

By now she had met Granger, who was also climbing to stardom. He had been through a school of acting, but there were no enormous fees for him at the start.

★ **WERE WRONG** IN the summer of 1935 he went to the Hull Repertory Company at £3 a week. His lodgings cost him 30s., and life was not what the son of a well-to-do army major was accustomed to.

★ **WAS BORED** HE was bored, too, in the school chapel—until he caught the eye of a girl staying with the headmaster. Then, across the heads of the younger boys, he would make "foxy" eyes at her, according to the headmaster.

★ **SHE RODE** JEAN learned to ride, grew fond of animals and demanded to be given a monkey as a pet. If asked what she wanted to be when she grew up, she would have replied: "A kennel maid."

While she was in Somerset she had her first dancing lessons—at the dancing class run by her sister, Edna.

Granger had inherited a graceful agility from her father, who won third prize for gymnastics in the 1912 Olympic Games, and an ear for music and a sense of rhythm from her mother, who modestly admits to "a little concert singing."

Gradually the childish ambition to be a kennel maid was replaced by a desire to teach dancing.

When the family moved back to London, Mrs. Simmons, realising that her youngest child had talent, sent her to the Alda Foster School

of Dancing in Finchley-road, N.W.11.

At first Jean went for two lessons a week, but later was a fulltime pupil, learning ballet and tap dancing, interspersed with geography and history.

When it came to the vote, Jean proved the most popular girl in the school—and carried off the prize. She did her lessons well, loved games, adored dancing, and was fond of making up charades, but she was so angel.

Once she screamed, "There's a mouse." The teacher shouted, the children cried, and the class was in an uproar, with the teacher balanced on the desk, afraid to put her feet to the ground. Only there was no mouse—except in Jean's imagination.

And nobody at the school doubts that Jean had more than a little to do with the bits of soap and odd bristles from the nail-brushes which found their way into ballet shoes.

While Jean was on holiday in the West Country, Mrs. Foster ("my foster mother," Jean nick-named her) heard that Gainsborough Studios wanted a girl to play the part of Heidi in "Give Us The Moon."

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The cleanest at the Hull theatre said that he was too tidy ever to make an actor. But they were wrong, and, as time progressed, Granger's dressing-room came to look like any other actor's. There were postcards, mementoes, make-up, and old scripts everywhere.

Before he left Hull he had graduated to the leading parts. But he wasn't satisfied. He wanted to play in a London theatre.

He moved to Birmingham as the leading man. He was released from his contract to play in the 1936 and 1937 Malvern Festivals.

It was down in the West Country that he played such parts as Warwick in "St. Joan," but it wasn't until 1938 that he achieved his ambition and played Captain Hamilton in "The Sun Never Sets," at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Edna Best was in the show, but she meant little to Granger. He was in love with Jean Elsie Mackenzie. Under the name of Elsie March, she had shared the Birmingham stage with Granger.

Their courting was done over coffee and doughnuts in a little cafe near the theatre. There were no gay parties at night clubs for Granger in those days. In September he played Lord Ivor Green in "Serena Bladish," with Vivien Leigh as his leading lady, in London.

★ **THEY WED** HIS salary was higher, but such contracts as that one meant separation from the girl he then loved. The war clouds were gathering at Munich and the future seemed unsettled.

Granger decided to go to Aberdeen to play in repertory with Dulcie Gray. But, before he went north, the register at St. Mary Bolton's Church at West Brompton, London, recorded that James Lablache Stewart had married Jean Elsie Mackenzie there on September 10, 1938.

After marriage they both kept on working. Granger, before long, got his first film chance in "So This is London."

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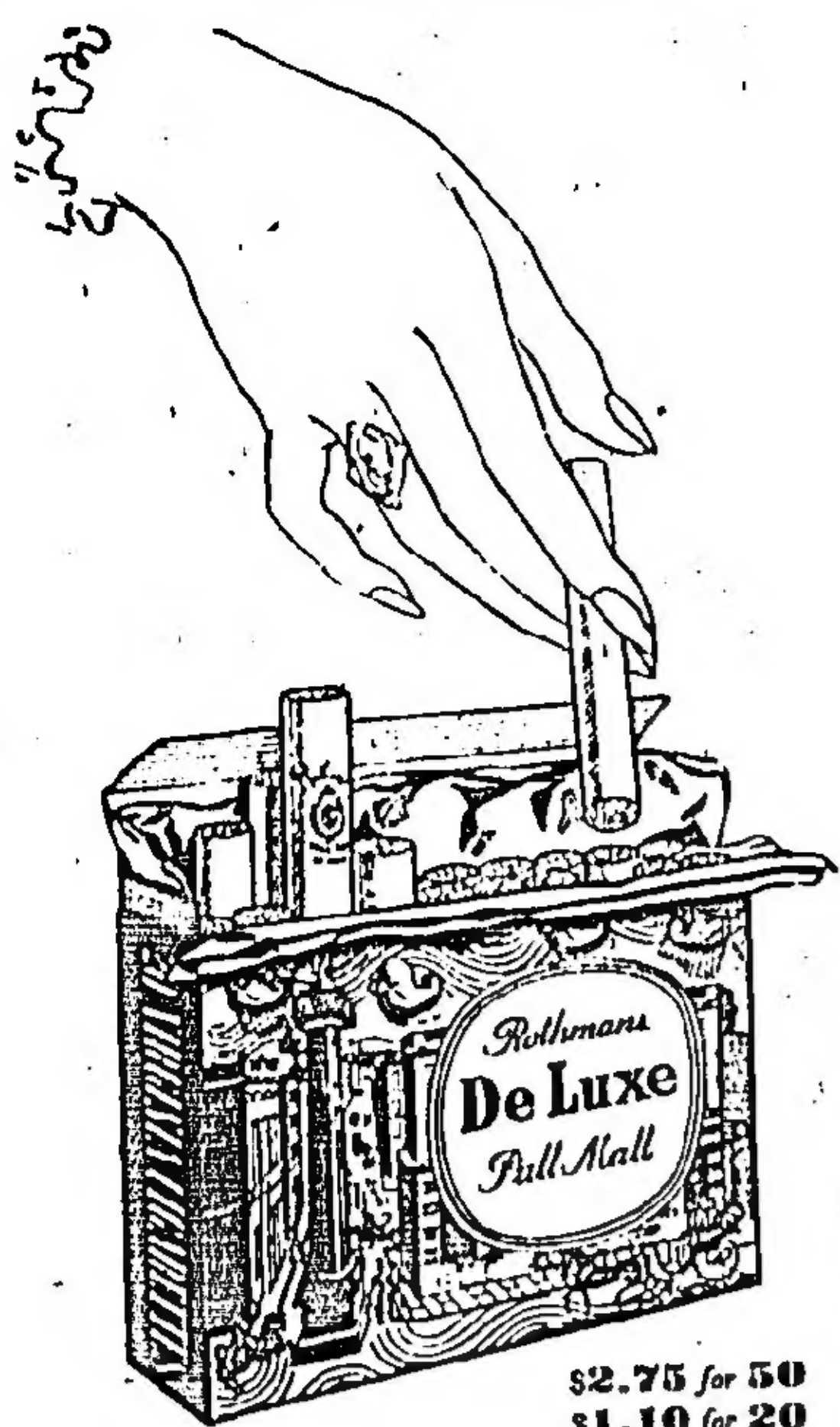
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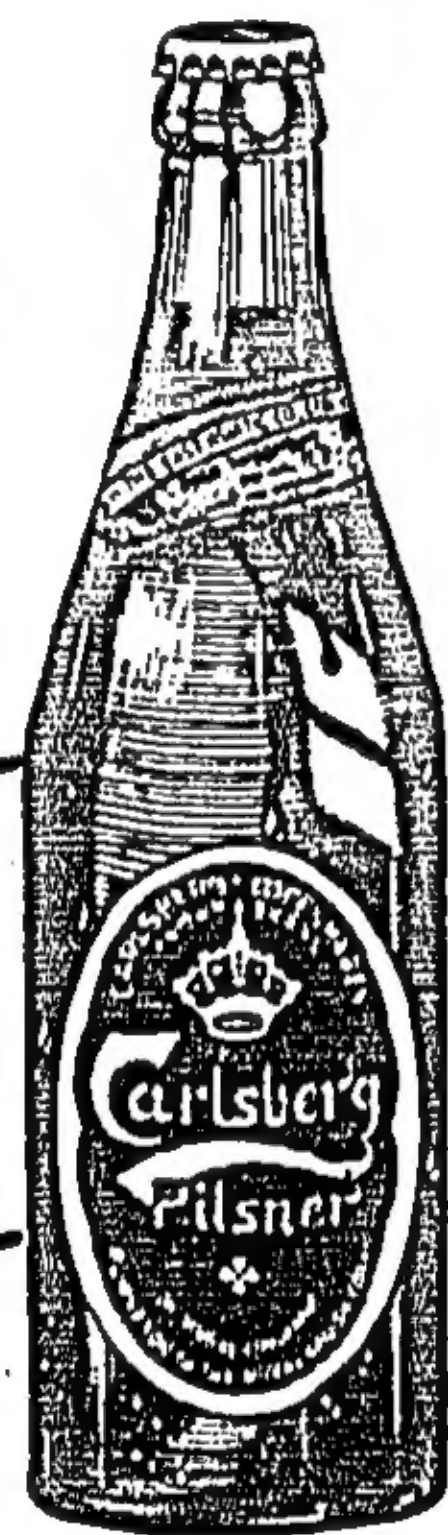


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BRITISH COLONIES BATTLE FOR THE HOLIDAY DOLLAR

Island offers its pirate gold as tourist bait

From FREDERICK COOK, New York.

BRITAIN'S palm-clad Robinson Crusoe islands, dotted about the western side of the Atlantic, are engaged in an all-out battle among themselves for the American holiday-maker's dollar.

Tiny British possessions, ignored for centuries, are having their faces lifted, their tropic beaches photographed, their climates and scenic beauties extolled as never before.

War scares in other parts of the world have brought an unexpected boom to the West Indies. But they are up against a new factor, as the aeroplane

makes it possible for holiday-makers to go ever farther afield.

They have competition now from South Africa and Australia—both going after the American holiday-maker in a big way.

Bermuda has already lost her commanding lead in the island popularity stakes among American sun-seekers. Top favourite now is Jamaica. In 1950 Jama-

ica drew 68,288 U.S. visitors, against Bermuda's 61,863.

The British Government have released £3,000,000 worth of blocked U.S. funds in London to enable private enterprise to build a new "tourist city" near Kingston, Jamaica.

The little-known Jamaican dependency of the Cayman Islands is also being promoted as a new holiday paradise.

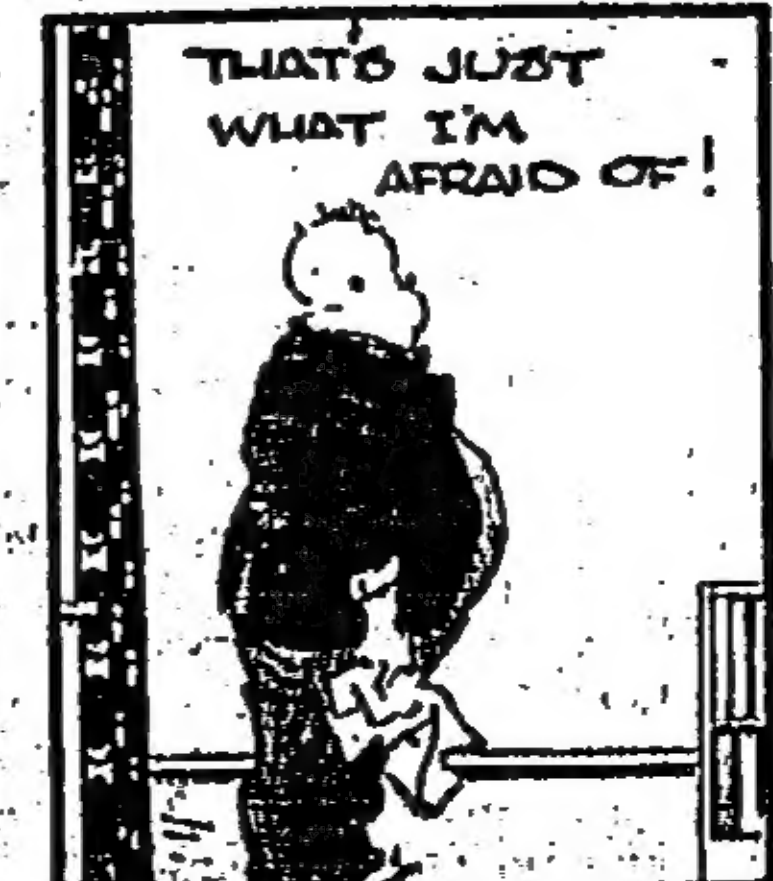
It has some of the world's best sport, fishing, wonderful bathing, and a new thrill for the jaded holiday-maker—hunting for buried treasure supposedly left by pirates.

Tourists may hire a mine detector to see if they can find metal in the sandy beaches. Several have already made minor hauls of silver and gold coins.

Nassau, Bahamas, long a millionaires' resort, is now out for the middle-income group.

A newcomer in the tourist market is Kenya, East Africa, only 31 hours flying time from New York.

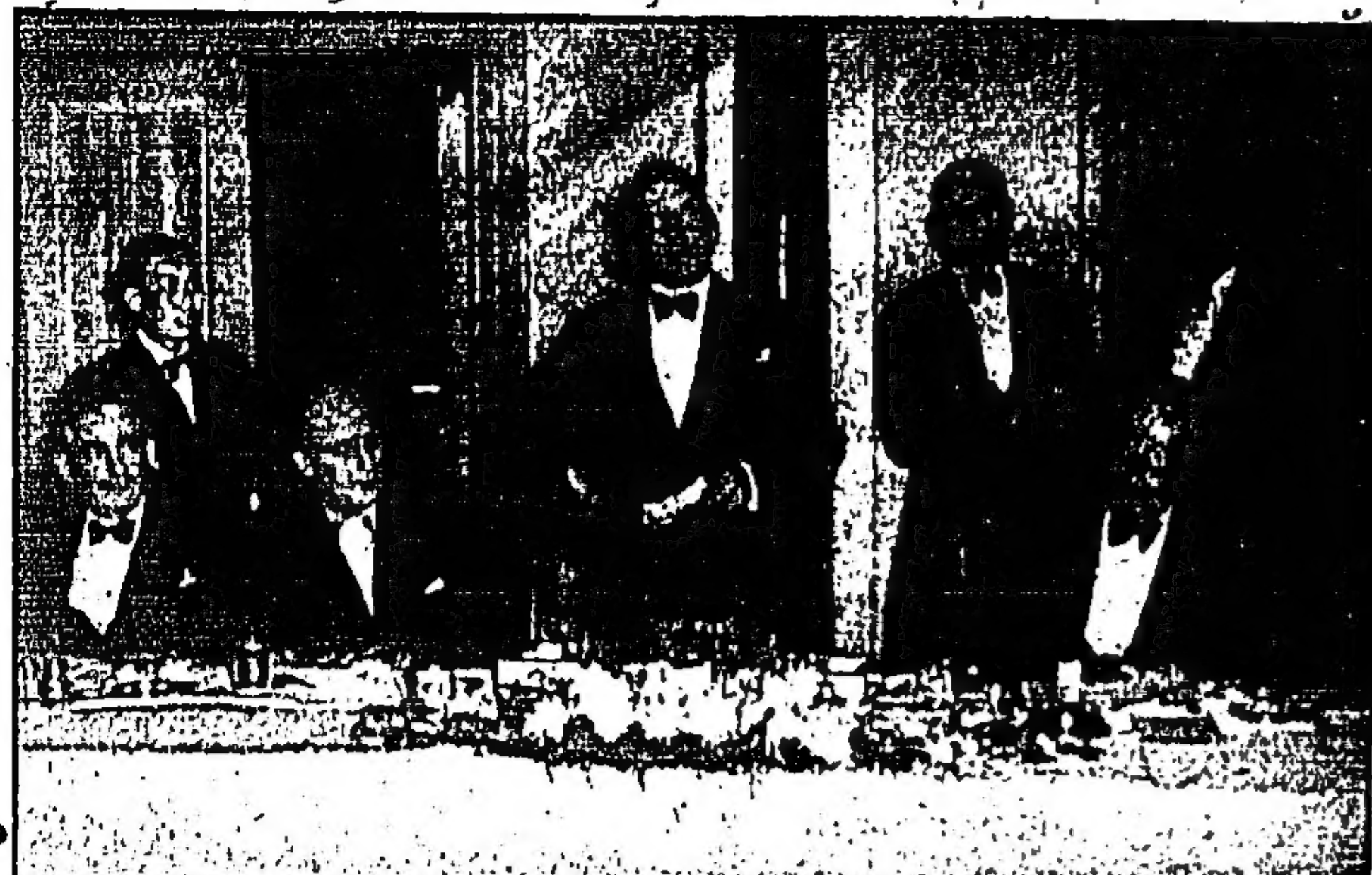
POP



Hat trick!

Shortly after this nostalgic jam session started, the door bell rang, and when Glanzer went downstairs he found two couples on his stoop—pleasant-looking kids who looked as if they had just sneaked off the Ohio State University campus.

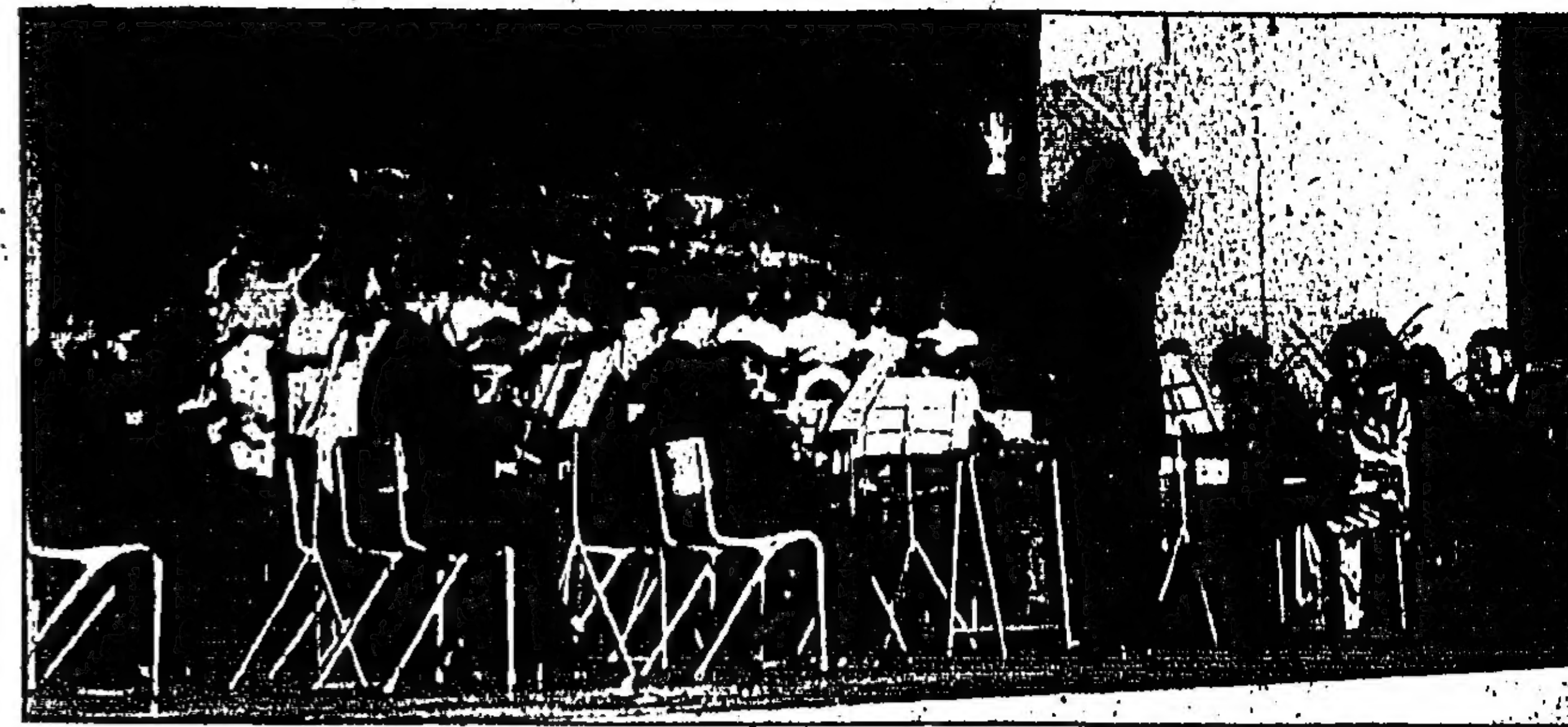
"We heard the piano going and somebody singing," said one of the youngsters with an



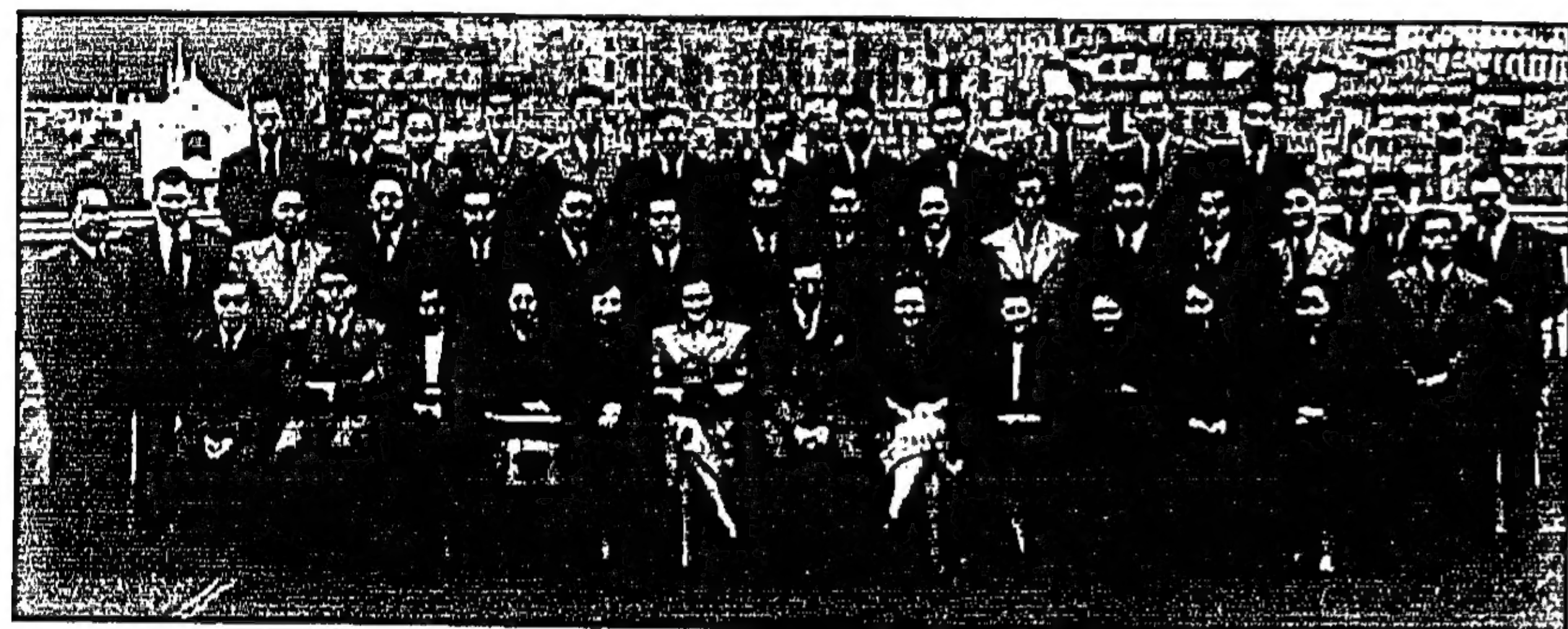
MR J. Finnie, Chieftain of St Andrew's Society, speaking at the Burns Night dinner held in the Hongkong Hotel last week. Seated, left to right, are Prof. R. K. M. Simpson, His Excellency the Governor and Mr J. K. Swire. Picture on the right shows some of those who attended the dinner. From left: Lt-Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr T. Addis Martin, Lt-Col. H. Owen Hughes and Brig. R. C. B. Anderson. (Staff Photographer)



GROUP at the luncheon given in Macao last week when members of the Hongkong Junior Chamber of Commerce met prominent young businessmen of the Portuguese colony. It is intended to organise a Chapter of the Chamber in Macao.



TO mark the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great Italian composer, Giuseppe Verdi, the Choral Group gave a commemoration concert of his music at King's College last Saturday. Prof. Elisio Gualdi conducted. The evening was a brilliant success. (Staff Photographer)



MR H. Wrigley, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Grantham and Mr H. H. Rankine, Assistant Australian Trade Commissioner, at the Australia Day reception given last week at the Hongkong Club. (Staff Photographer)



MR Ezra Abraham, President of the Kowloon Cricket Club, presenting to Mr A. E. P. Guest (right), a very old member, farewell gifts on the eve of his departure for Australia on retirement. (Staff Photographer)

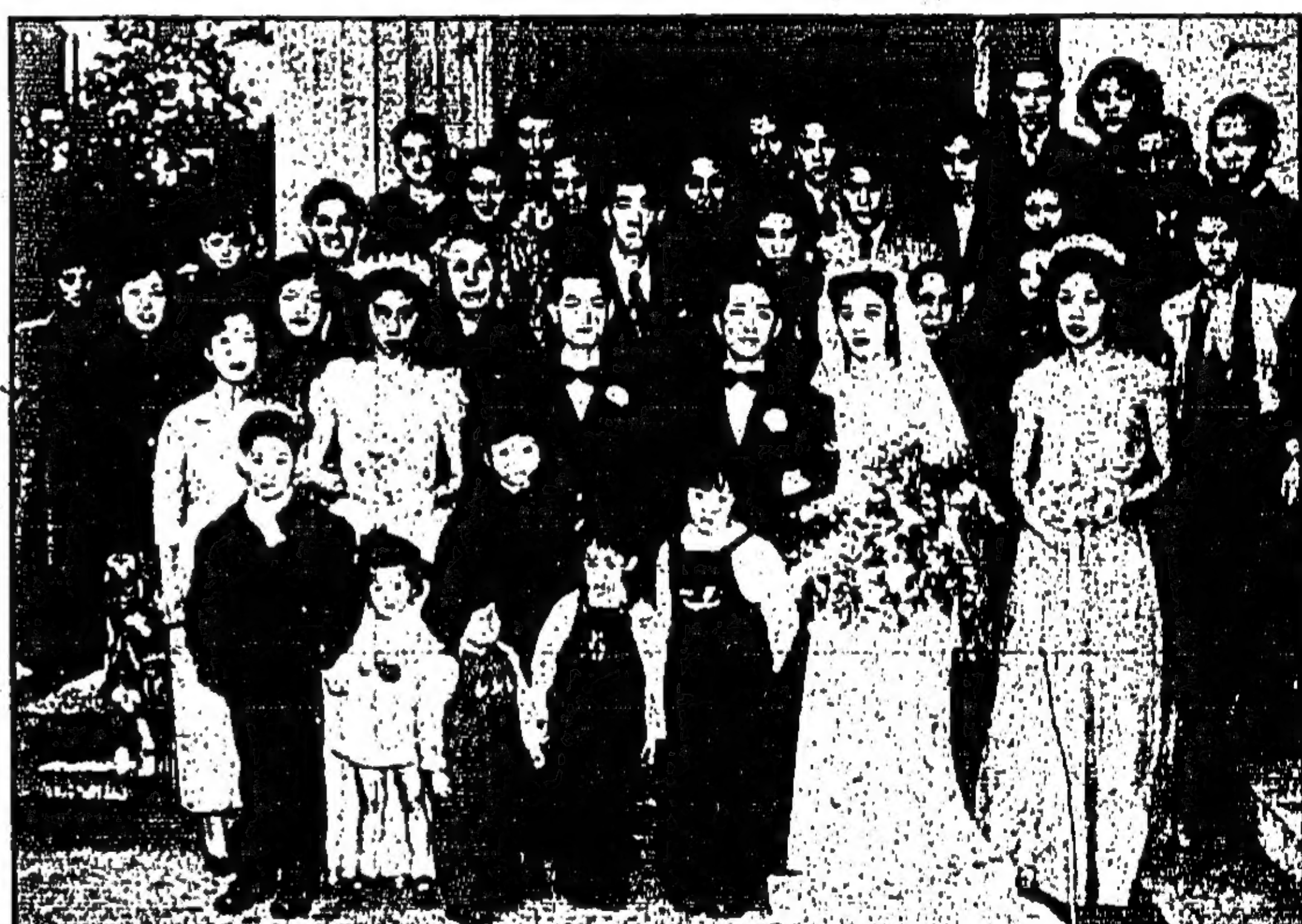
GROUP picture taken at the farewell party given by members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Hongkong in honour of their Chairman, Mr T. P. Mahon, and Mrs Mahon (centre of front row), who are shortly leaving the Colony. (Jimmy Foo)



MR Edwin Johnsford Macomber Churn and Mrs Doris May Chan leaving St John's Cathedral after their wedding last week. (Staff Photographer)



TWENTY persons honoured by His Majesty the King received their awards at a presentation ceremony held at Government House last week. HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, is seen pinning a medal on one of the recipients. (Staff Photographer)



MR George Anthony Lam and Miss Stella Maher, whose wedding took place at St Margaret's Church last Saturday, photographed with relatives and friends after the ceremony. (Staff Photographer)

BELOW: Some of the gorgeous ancient Chinese dresses displayed at the St John Ambulance Ball, held in the Hongkong Hotel last week. (Staff Photographer)



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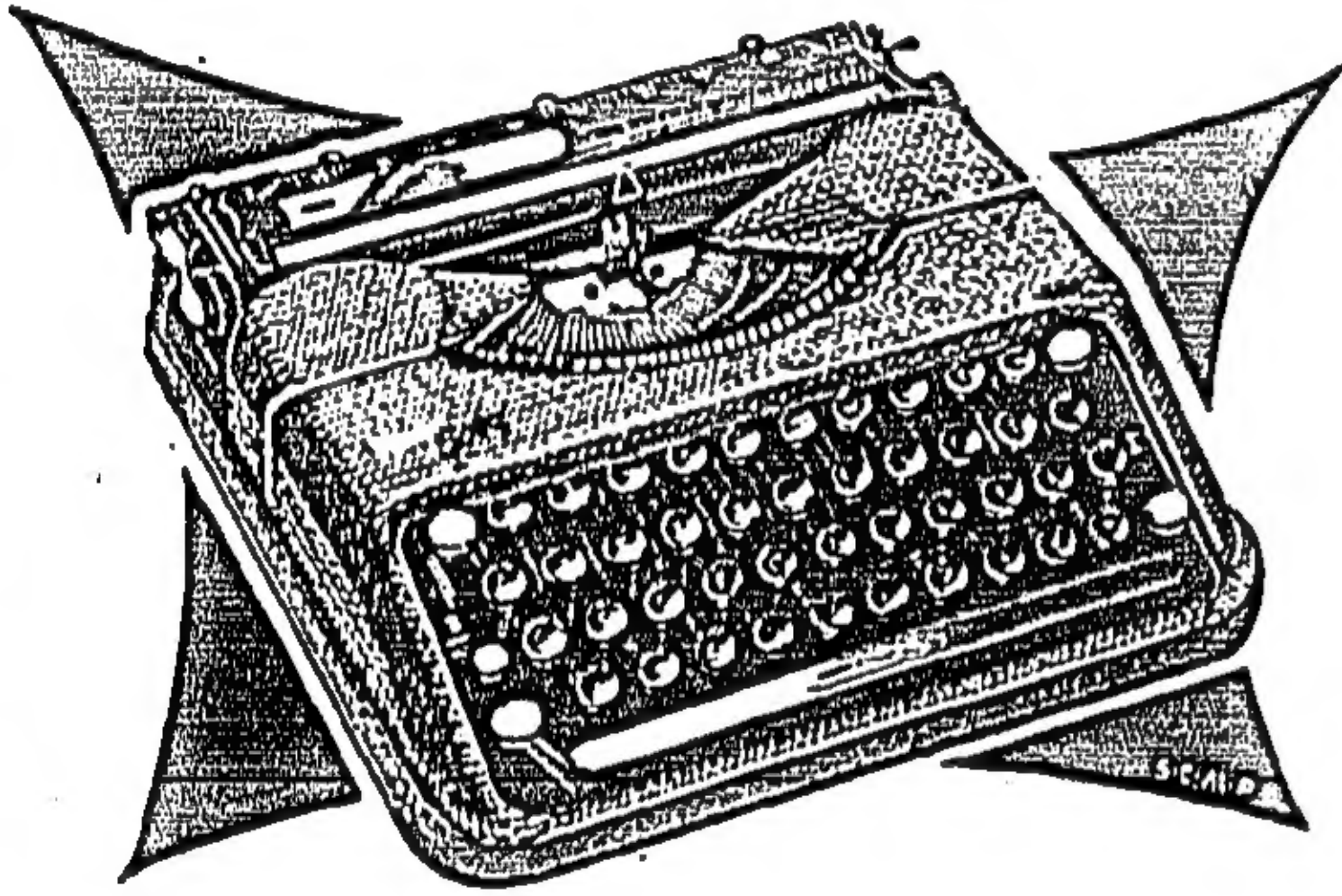
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, China Mail and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

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STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

* Question-to-start-an-argument finds four ultra-points.

Should women make-up in public?

"No," says actor HUGH McDERMOTT. "What I dislike most are the faces that women pull when they are making up."

"They remind me of a hunting woman who has just sighted the fox—mouth wide open and an expression of faintly crazed astonishment."

"Yes," votes film star DOUGLASS MONTGOMERY. "I derive an unholy fascination from watching women make-up in public. I like seeing their lips and eyes assuming the special character imposed by their minds."

The woman's point of view comes from MRS. HOOKHAM, attractive mother of ballerina Margot Fonteyn: "It is much more glamorous to repel make-up in private than in public." She forgets the occasional dab of powder or lipstick, but hates to see hair-combing.

Beauty expert HELENA RUBINSTEIN's comment is short and practical: "If make-up is properly applied in the first place it shouldn't need retouching."

CINDERELLA OF THE BEACH IS TRANSFORMED

By Dorothy Barkley

LONDON. COTTON beachwear, and eau-de-cologne, sun hats and sun glasses are the rule for any beach. The ice drink beneath the palms by a sunbaked beach is an unbroken tradition. But on the subject of fashions for the beach, there is no hard and fast rule carried on from year to year. Although the emphasis is always on providing comfort and coolness in the heat, different designs and colours come with each summer.

The most attractive feature of this year's beachwear is its adaptability. Sunbats, tops or shoulder-draped dresses can easily be transformed into a dress for off the beach wear by the addition of a stole or bolero. Dorville have a neat white bolero, cuffed all the way round, which they sell separately for wear over summer dresses in general.

Inset sleeves are still little seen. The majority of dresses have but a mere suggestion of a sleeve, usually cut in one with the shoulder. The neckline is casual, often without collar.

Dorville showed one dress which buttoned onto the shoulders, tunic fashion, and was completely sleeveless.

Illustrated here are two ensembles designed by Horrockses. The first comprises a one-piece beach suit, skirt and skirt. Note especially the casual set of the collar and cuffs which are cut in one with the shoulders. The skirt, which can be worn with it, is full.

The second outfit is a sundress with white plique bolero to match the facings on the bodice. Cotton is the chief material. This material for so long considered the Cinderella of fabrics, without prestige because it was cheap, has now earned for itself a place of considerable dignity. With new processes, new finishes, skillful cut and design, it appears in a variety of expensive guises. It is given the sheen of silk, or the drape of jersey. These recent developments, combined with the basic advantages of price, hard wear and ease of laundering, make it the most popular material for town and office wear as well as the beach. Other popular fabrics are quick drying seersucker, and rayon shantung with its practical quality of crease resistance.

are detachable straps or halter fastenings. But there are always many women who prefer the absolutely plain classic swimsuit—tailored and becoming. It never goes out of fashion. A variation of this style is the use of contrast in either fabric or colour.

Fabrics popular this year are nylon and rayon-wool-lustex. Black and white are still the firm favourites; a new colour is the deep "midnight sapphire" which looks well whether you are pale, honey-coloured or darkly tanned. Navy and garnet-red are good dark colours for the beach.

Beach coats are an essential for the bathing holiday: terry towelling is the most practical material for these. For casual wear, a cotton jacket may be lined with terry towelling in a striking colour contrast.

Illustrated is a Horrockses sundress with white plique bolero to match the facings on the bodice. This comes in a wide range of colours: red, bottle green, rust, navy and blue all with a matching stripe design.



by SUSAN DEACON

The long or short hair battle is on



FOUR INTERNATIONAL HAIR-STYLES FROM:
French hairdresser Paris fashion house New York London

IN London, Paris, and New York the battle of the Hair Length has begun. What will be the fashionable hair length for this spring?

Although hairdressers disagree on length, they all agree that styles will be softer and more feminine in 1951.

IN NEW YORK. Women are keeping their hair shorter. The shortest it's been. But these very short styles are dressed in soft waves and curls, which help to disguise the cropped masculine look.

Large waves

IN LONDON. Mid-length hair styles, which just touch the collar, are forecast for the spring.

The new season's hats are designed to be worn with these longer styles. The hair is dressed in large, soft waves and brushed off the forehead.

IN PARIS. Leading French designers have been trying for some time to bring back really long hair with the loose bun, but French hairdressers favour short hair... longer than the new American styles, but shorter than London.

SO WHETHER your hair is cropped or longer, collar length or really long, you will still be in the fashion.

Choice of colours

WHAT are the most practical accessory colours for your wardrobe? The old idea of three different sets, in brown, black (or navy), and white, is out of date.

THE NEW FASHION of mixing brown with black has made three sets of accessories unnecessary.

White, shoes, gloves, handbag, and hat are not now considered as smart as wearing only one splash of white.

Mrs Madge Garland, Professor of Fashion at the Royal College of Art, says that two sets of accessories, one tan and one black, are perfect for the average wardrobe.

Mrs Garland strongly supports the new idea (new in this country, old in France and Italy) of wearing navy blue with black.

I don't think Englishwomen will like this new combination. Black worn with brown, shown in Paris for the last two seasons, has never been popular here.

Slow to copy

OUR manufacturers are so slow in copying new ideas from Paris and America.

Coarse-mesh "chicken-wire" eye veiling, now old-fashioned on the Continent—is still impossible to buy in London.

OTHER FASHION accessories we have missed are: Diamante hoop earrings (shown in Paris last August); brief American white gloves called "shorties" (nearly all our gloves seem to have a gauntlet); small white plush and piqued berets (from America).

RECIPE

A good idea for a savoury is to fill mushroom caps with: (a) minced liver and chopped parsley; (b) Chopped bacon and minced almonds cooked in butter.

—(London Express Service)

This is how they are revolved



Next month the Paris Fashion houses will be showing their eagerly awaited Spring fashions and this shows a typical scene that must be duplicated throughout the capital. Mlle. Carven, the designer (right) is seen studying the line of a dress on a forthcoming fashion.

QUESTION TO START AN ARGUMENT Is the way to a man's heart through his stomach?

cooked lovingly is the key which locks the door and keeps men happily at home.

"MAIS NON," asserts French singer Line Renaud. "This is a propaganda trick of men by men for men. There is absolutely no connection between a man's stomach and his heart. The one is fed with suet puddings, the other with rapture. I very much doubt whether Cleopatra, Juliet or Pompadour knew even how to boil an egg."

"NO" is the unexpected vote of Cookery Club expert, Helen Burke. "The stomach is the key to gluttons' hearts alone and to the appreciative minds of gourmets. But good food

Dior tries a new one THE GOOD LOOK

by EILEEN ASCROFT

THE GOOD LOOK is the Christian Dior theme for 1951. His spring collection, designed for the American market, is airy, youthful, simple and elegant, with softness and flowing lines. It may reveal some of the secrets closely guarded for his Paris show next month.

Most important fashion-changers are the skirts, which are slightly longer than last season and many of them very full. Dior shows a new decollete neckline, which gives the effect of crushed petals. Other necklines are high and plain, with a noticeable lack of revers. Waists are still tiny but sleeves are

fuller again, many gathered tightly at the wrists. Fabrics include silk and organza shantungs, silk alpaca, silk twills and failles for afternoon and evening coats, chiffons and sheer woollens. Colours feature a range of blues, all shades of mauve through to purple and a gamut of yellows and browns.

The dress and jacket ensemble will be a spring highlight, with many of the dresses still sleeveless.

Try towelling

IT'S AN IDEA... to use white Turkish towelling for summer skirts and blouses, suggests designer Helena Giffers. "It washes beautifully and tailors well."



Christian Dior's spring noon-to-night silk coat in white faille has deep cuffs and white pearl buttons.

IT LOOKS as if the hairdressers will win. Here again, hair is brushed off the forehead, often with no parting.

Powder Tips

For quick touch-ups during the day or when travelling, carry the pressed, spill-proof type powder. Be sure you choose a shade that harmonises with your skin tone.

To get the best results from this beautifying ritual, find a powder that not only harmonises with your skin, but is of the consistency that suits it best. Some are lighter than others. There are special ones for dry skins; they have an oily base, adhere to one's face longer than those that have more fluff.

Protective Agent

Powder is a protective agent of considerable value, forming a barrier against cold winds, atmospheric dust and strong sunlight. But don't expect too much of it. It will not camouflage blemishes, so give your skin proper attention to keep it in a healthy condition.

Remove powder with a cosmetic oil or thin cream before washing your face; you will get a more thorough cleansing that way. If your skin recoils badly to soap, let the oil remain on, place a well-lathered wash cloth over your face, pressing firmly against the flesh. The dry skin oils for gentle treatment.

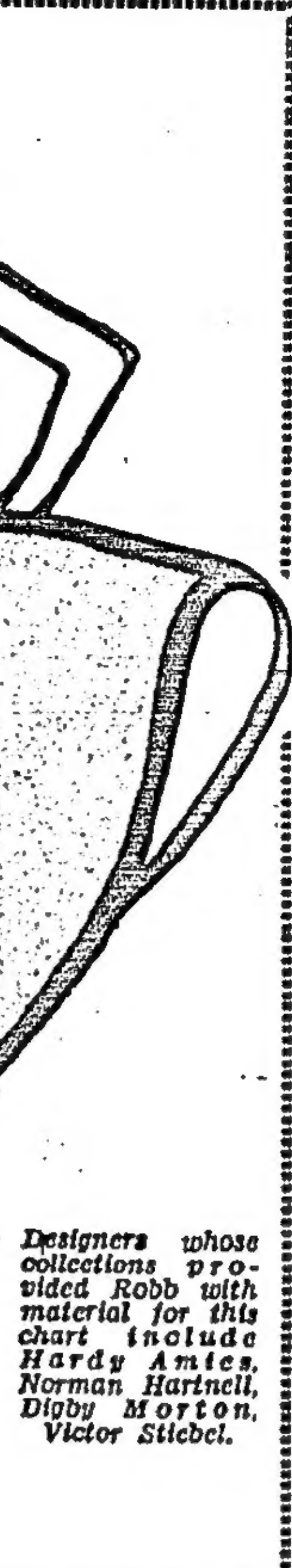
London Express Service.

PRACTICAL HOMECRAFT

INTO SPRING

THE LONDON FASHION SHOWS HAVE OPENED and Page 9 presents a trend chart based on what was shown—and on a preview of some of the collections to be seen. The chart was prepared by—

Robb



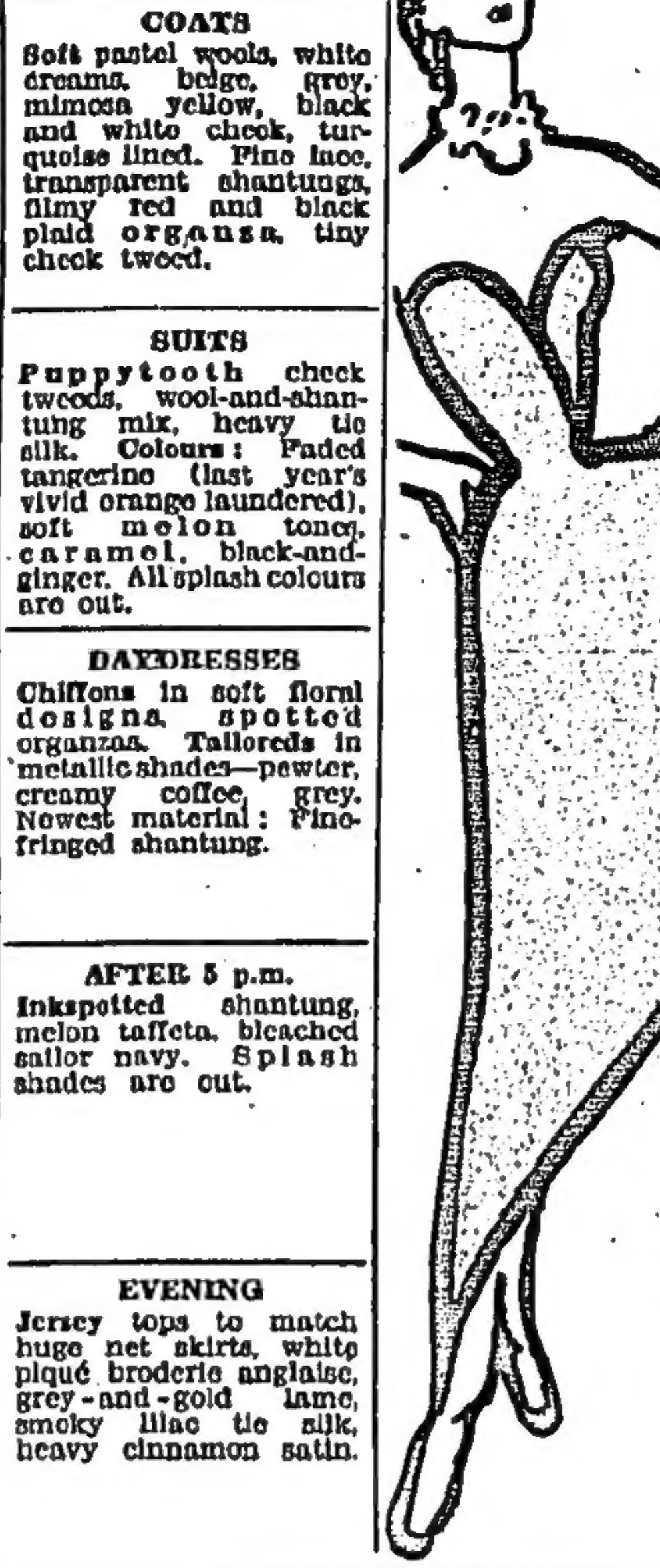
SILHOUETTES



DETAILS



COLOURS

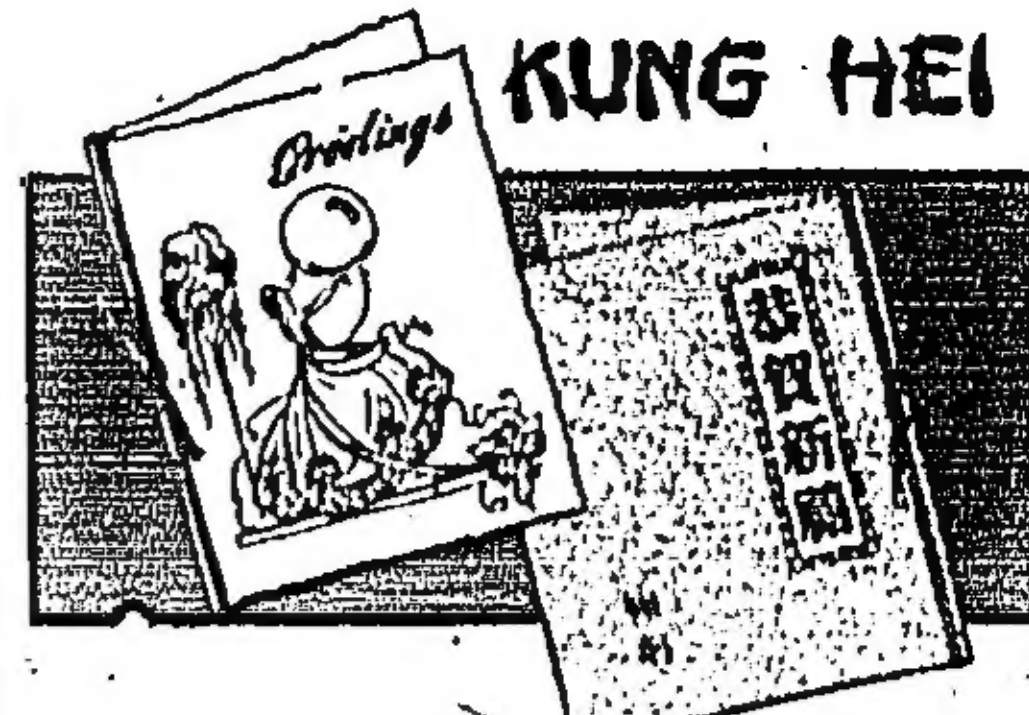


Designers whose collections provided Robb with material for this chart include: Hardy Amies, Norman Hartnell, Digby Morton, Victor Steibel.

(London Express Service)

A Lane, Crawford CASH VOUCHER

is the ideal way of saying—



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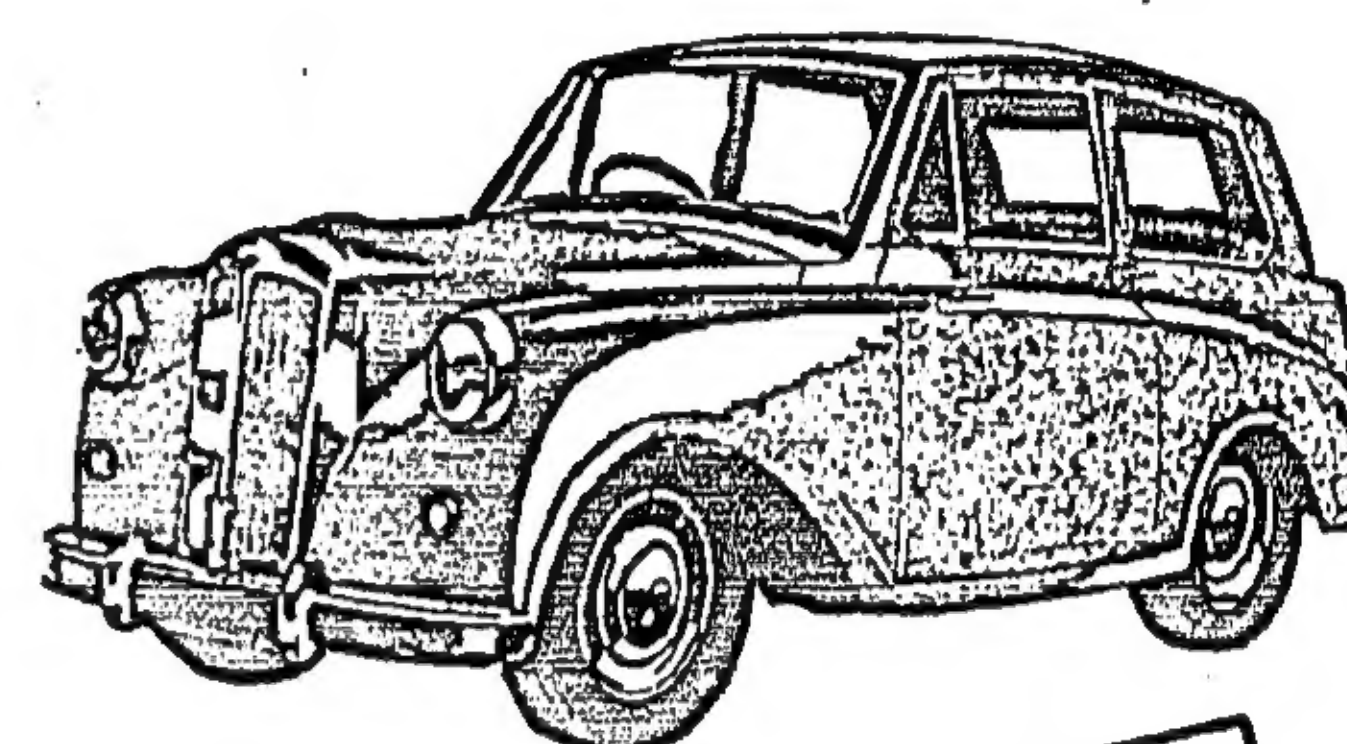
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Your Sewing Scrapbooks by Mary Brooks Picken

A Coverall Play Smock—To Keep Little Girls Neat and Tidy

CHILDREN like to dress up—but when dressed up, they do not like to have to forego play for fear of soiling a good dress. This smock is perfect when the little lady is ready and waiting to go visiting or waiting for company at home but insists on playing until guests arrive.

Good also for paint and putty-dabbling, since it protects and still looks attractive. Ideal as a gift.

You need, in 36" width fabric—muslin, or plain percale, cotton, or broadcloth—two lengths shoulder to hem, less 4", 1/4 yd. of colourful plaid or check for trimming.

Straighten fabric. Fold in half lengthwise. A is at half-way point in length. Measure from collar-bone at back neck down over shoulder to wrist for shoulder and sleeve length, then fold fabric so selvage is this same measurement above A. Directly above A is B.

A Straight-Line

C is 1/2 armhole plus 2" to left of A. Chalk a line straight above C to selvage. Measure in from C on this line, 1/4 chest plus 2" for D.

E is 1/4 chest plus 4" above F. Connect D and E. Curve underarm, drawing line straight out to selvage as diagram shows.

G is 1/4 neck to left of A. 1/4 neck plus 1 1/2" above A is H. I is 1" to right of A. Chalk neckline curves and cut out neckline.

Rounding Underarm

Round corner E and cut toward D, rounding underarm, then cut up to selvage. Cut along selvage to B.

Fold front over back on line A-B, and cut back sleeve and



underarm same as front. Slash centre back fold 6" from I to J for back neck opening.

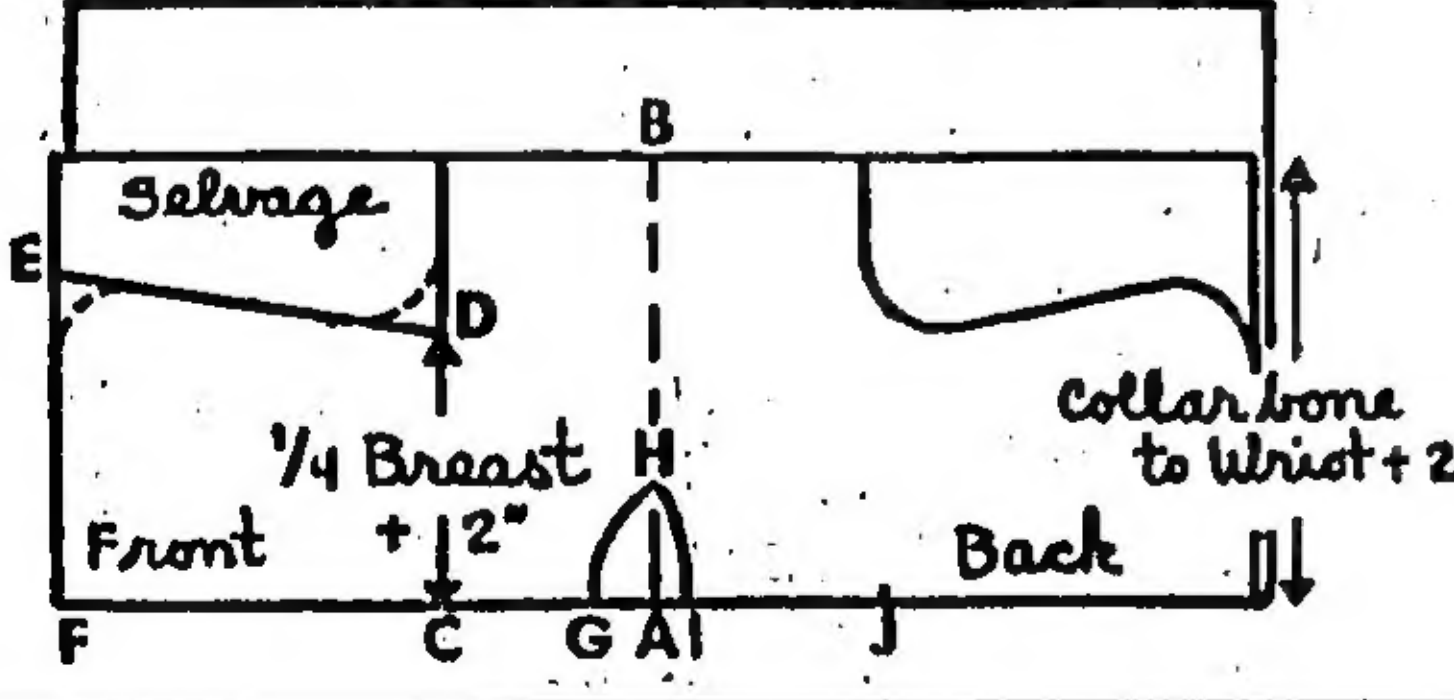
From plaid or check fabric, cut off 2 pockets, making them 6" by 4 1/2". Finish top of each pocket with a 2" bias band. Turn in 3 edges 1/4" and stitch pockets to position.

True Bias Strips

Cut remaining plaid or check fabric in true bias strips 1 1/4" wide. Stitch these together, using 1/4" seams. Press all seams open.

French-seam underarms, clipping first seam around curves. Gather neck and bottom of sleeves.

Bind all edges with the bias, first back neck opening then neckline, extending bias 5" at top on each side to use for ties. Finish bottom of smock and sleeves the same.



Cooking on a ring? Then try these...

MANY housewives these days, besides bachelors and career girls, are faced with the problem of cooking on one gas ring or an electric hotplate. It takes ingenuity, but many delicious meals can be prepared.

All the really interesting egg dishes—scrambled, omelettes and steamed soufflés—are 'ring-cooked.' So are steamed fish with delicious sauces, mussels (done in several ways), fried fish, fish fritters and fish cakes of all kinds. And there is no better way of cooking herrings than gently poaching them.

There are a dozen corned-beef recipes and, provided he can get finely ground steak, not even the best chef needs more than a cooking ring for hamburgers.

One of my favourite dishes, Steak Diane, is cooked in a frying-pan and so is liver, which is best cooked this way. Cover the thin slices with boiling water. Leave for a few minutes, then drain and slowly fry them in a mere smear of fat. Kidneys, too, devilled, curried or with rich mushroom or Madere sauce—are ring-cooked.

Incidentally, the one-ring cook would do well to invest in a pressure pan—both to extend her 'repertoire' and to economise in fuel. Further, with a pressure pan, there is no difficulty in keeping food hot.

TEA-BREADS

YOU can even bake scones or other tea-breads on a ring or plate. First, heat slowly and thoroughly whatever you are going to use—a griddle (griddle), thick frying-pan or the griller hotplate of your full-sized electric cooker (this at 'medium', turning it to 'low') while you get on with the mixing of the scones or cakes.

Here are some of my favourites, most of which are best eaten hot:

"SINGIN' HINNIES"

THESE are so rich that they 'sing' about it as they bake. Rub (but not too finely) 4oz. lard or lard and butter into 8oz. self-raising flour and a pinch of salt. Add, if you like, 4oz. cleaned currants and just enough milk to make a stiff dough. Roll out to 1/4 in. thick and either cut

by HELEN BURKE

into rounds or leave in one piece. Rub a little saltless fat over the well-heated frying-pan, griddle or griller hotplate. Bake the 'hinnies' on this until the undersides are pale brown. Turn and cook the other sides, then, for good measure, give them another turn. Split, butter and eat at once.

SCOTCH PANCAKES

RUB a good walnut of margarine into two teaspoons plain flour sifted with a teaspoon cream of tartar. 1/2 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda and a pinch of salt. Add a tablespoon of castor sugar. Stir in one egg, beaten with a teaspoon golden syrup and less than 1/2 pint milk. Add a few drops lemon essence.

Drop dessertspoons or table-spoons on to the greased hot surface, turn with a palette knife as soon as the undersides are warm brown, and do the other sides. Pass butter with these.

POTATO SCONES

SIEVE together 3oz. self-raising flour and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Rub 2oz. butter or margarine into them. Rub 1/2 lb. cooked mealy potatoes through the sieve and work the flour mixture into them. Roll out 1/4 in. thick, cut into rounds and bake both sides on the greased surface (8-10 minutes in all). Split, spread with butter and eat as soon as possible.

SYRUP SULTANA SCONES

RUB an ounce of butter into 1/2 lb. self-raising flour, sifted with 1/2 teaspoon salt. Work in a tablespoon golden

symp. 2oz. cleaned sultanas and enough milk (about 1/2 cup) to make a soft dough. Roll out to 1/4 in. thick, cut into rounds and bake as above.

CRUMPETS

MIX 1/2 oz. bakers' yeast with a little tepid milk and water, taken from a scalded pint. When well mixed, add the remaining liquid and stir in 1 lb. plain flour to which has been added a teaspoon salt and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. Beat very well for 5-6 minutes, then put in a warm enough place, covered, to rise for just under an hour. Beat again.

Place greased crumpet rings on a well-greased moderately heated griddle or large frying-pan and fill them 3/4 inch deep with the batter. Bake until the bubbles which form are set, then remove the rings, turn the crumpets, bubbled sides down, and finish off the cooking.

(London Express Service)

Three-piece Smartness



By VERA WINSTON

SHOWN here, is a suit for winter wear that is really a dress and jacket and detachable cape of navy wool. The dress is smartly simple, really a basic design, with a high, round neckline and long, slim sleeves that are loose at the underarm for comfort. The jacket is also simple, handled on classic lines, with a sleeve, that, while slim, allows for the dress sleeve underneath. Both jacket and/or dress can be worn with the real collared little cape, adding up to a smart ensemble.

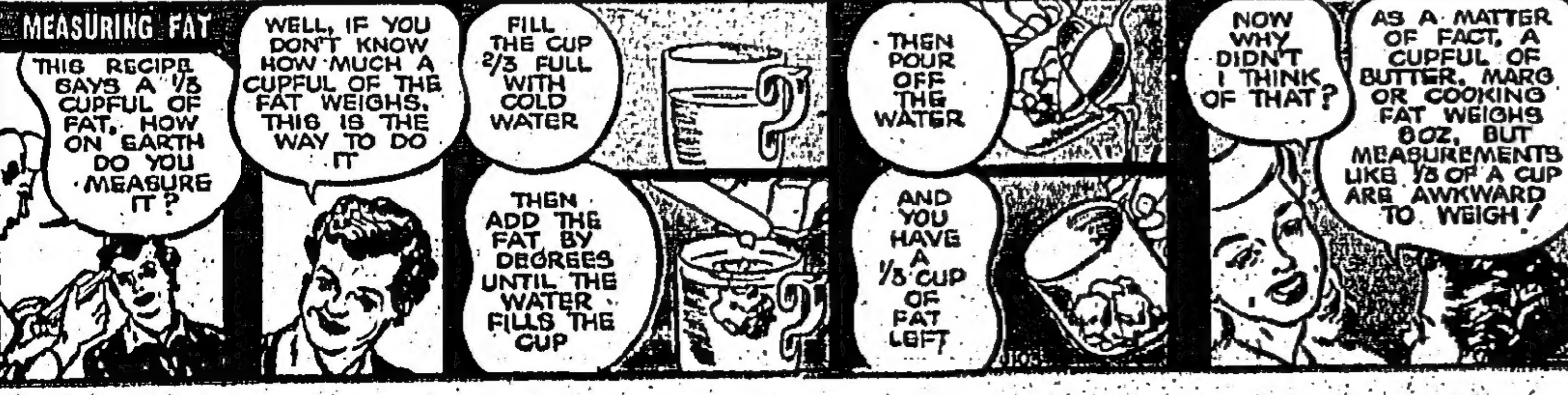
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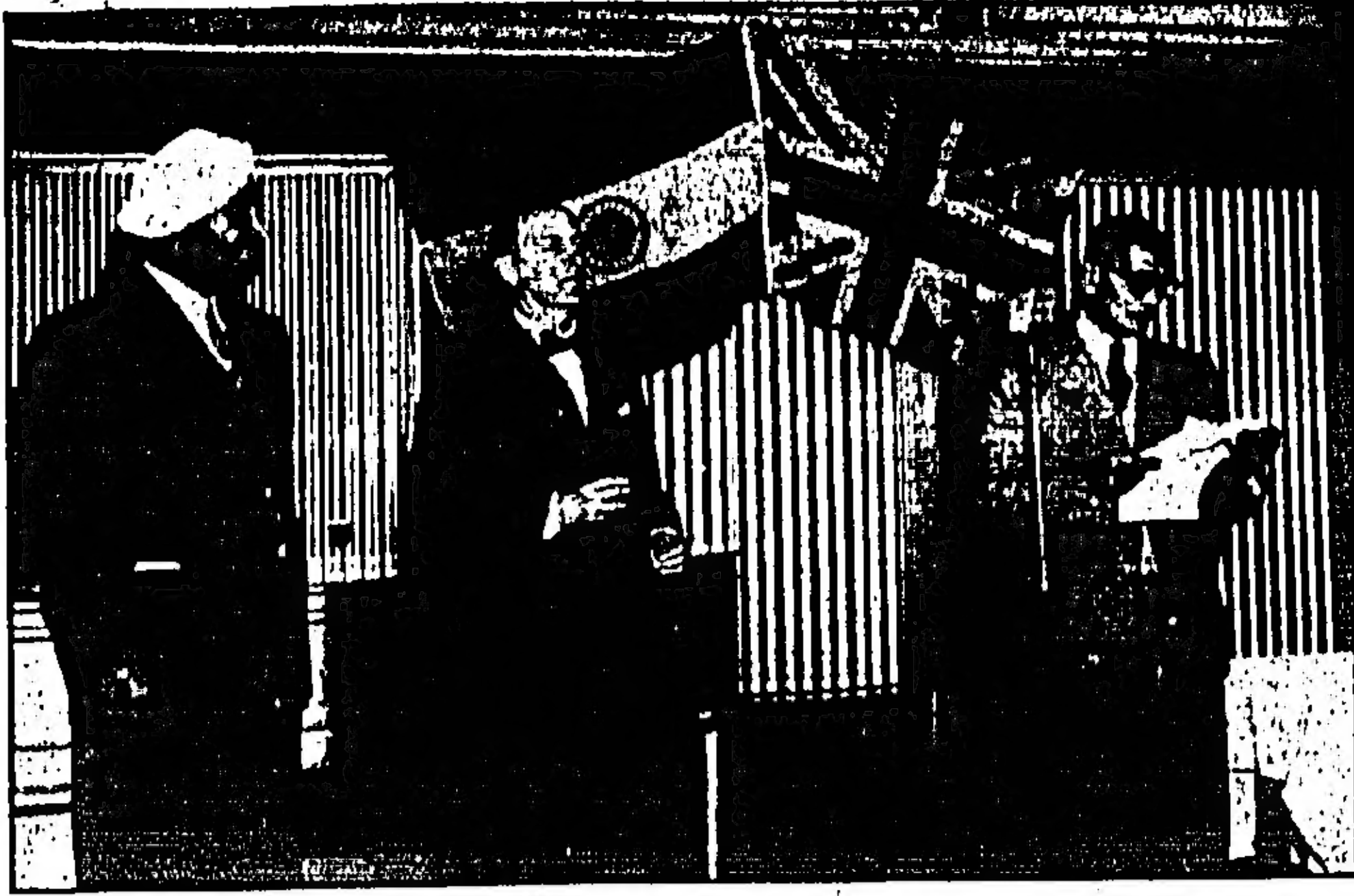
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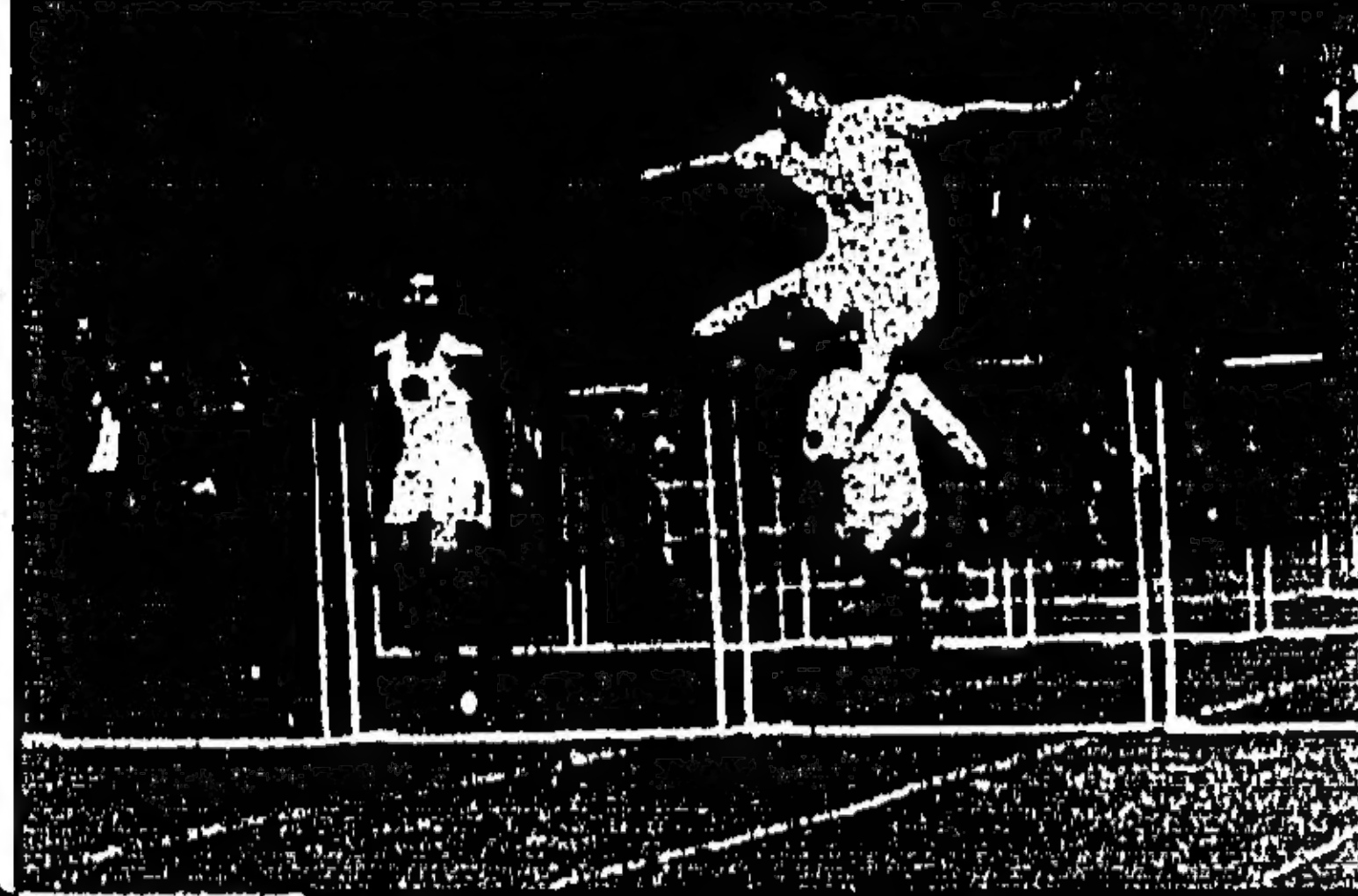
MR Joseph Lim and Miss Leung Wai-ying (on right), who were married last week, photographed at their wedding reception with the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs Leung Yew, and Sir Robert Ho Tung. (Roy Tsang)



CELEBRATING the first anniversary of the establishment of the Indian Republic, the India Association of Hongkong gave a reception at the Hongkong Hotel last week. The President of the Association, Mr Ujagar Singh (left) and Mr J. H. Ruttonjee are seen with His Excellency the Governor. (Staff Photographer)



MORRISON Hall (above) won the Hongkong University annual athletics at Pokfulam last Saturday. Performances were on the whole very good, and one record was equalled. Right: a shot taken during the hurdle race. Below: Lady Grantham distributing prizes at the conclusion of the sports. (Staff Photographer)



SUB-INSPECTOR J. F. Gale of the Hongkong Police speaking during the debate at Wah Yan College last Saturday. The subject of the debate was whether extension of education to all would lead to prevention of crime. (Staff Photographer)



MR A. C. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, shaking hands with one of the 190 Cantonese recruits who took part in the passing-out parade at the Police Training School, Aberdeen, last Saturday. (Staff Photographer)



PICTURE taken at St John's Cathedral last Saturday after the christening of Miriam Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. S. Coxhead. (Francis Wu)



MR Wong Tak-kuen and Miss Cheng Oi-chi, who were married at the Registry last Saturday, photographed with their friends after the ceremony. (Staff Photographer)



AT the annual dance given by the Hongkong University Alumni Association at the Hongkong Hotel. Dr C. W. Lam, President of the Association, is at extreme left. Others in picture include the Hon. Sir Arthur Moser, Dr Irene Ho Cheng and Mr D. J. S. Crozier. (Staff Photographer)



MR and Mrs L. G. W. Green and friends outside St Andrew's Church after the christening recently of their infant son, Graham. (Mainland)

MR H. Wilsdorf (sixth from left), head of the Rolex Watch Company, was guest of honour at a cocktail party given by Liebermann Waelchli and Company last week. Mr Wilsdorf is touring the Far East. (Roy Tsang)



LEFT: The Warden and students of Lugard Hall, one of the hostels for undergraduates of the Hongkong University. (Ming Yuen)



PICTURE taken at St John's Cathedral last Sunday on the occasion of the christening of Veronica Cornelia, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. J. Baggeman. (Roy Tsang)

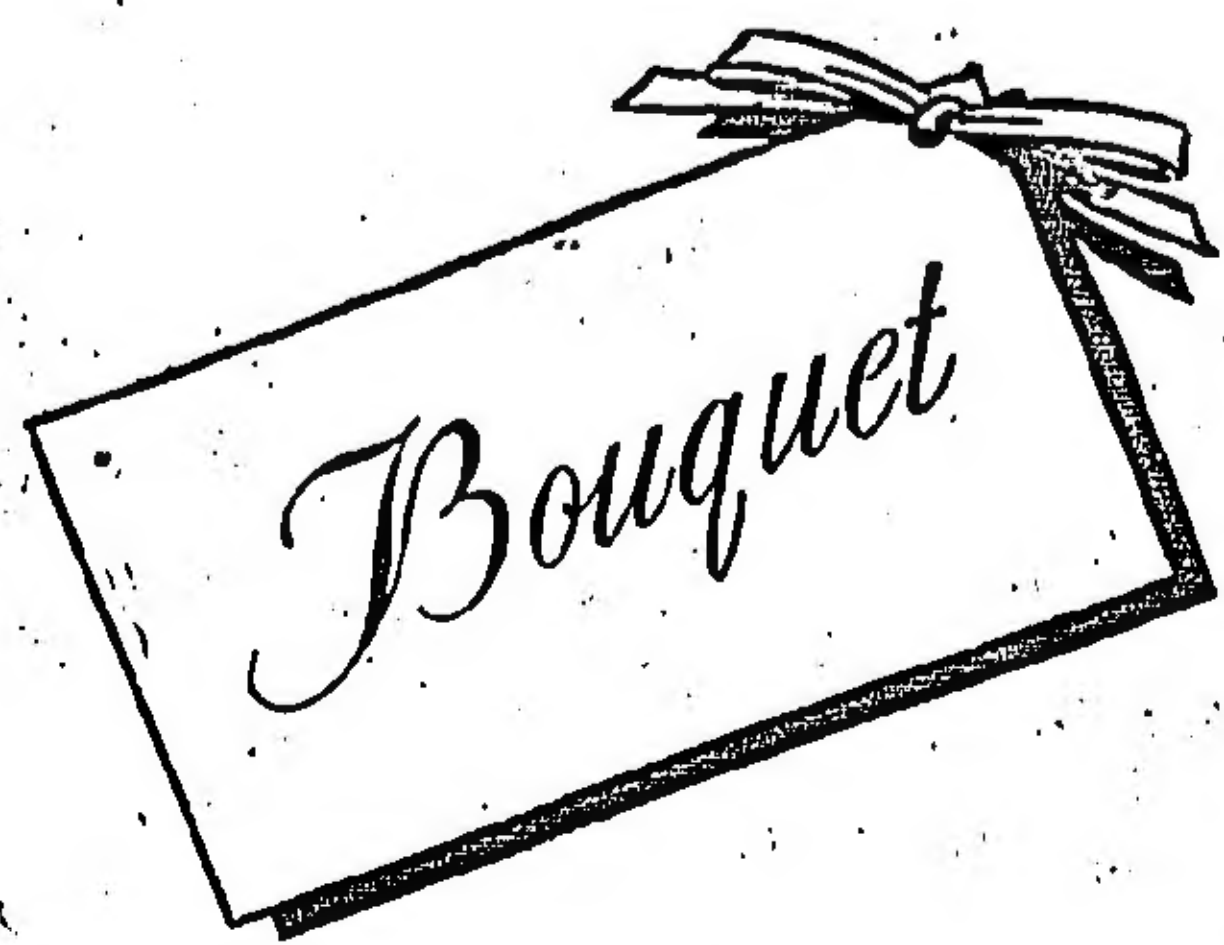


GROUP taken at St Andrew's Church recently after the christening of Georgina Mary and Anthony James, twin children of Major and Mrs D. J. Duncan. (Mayfair)

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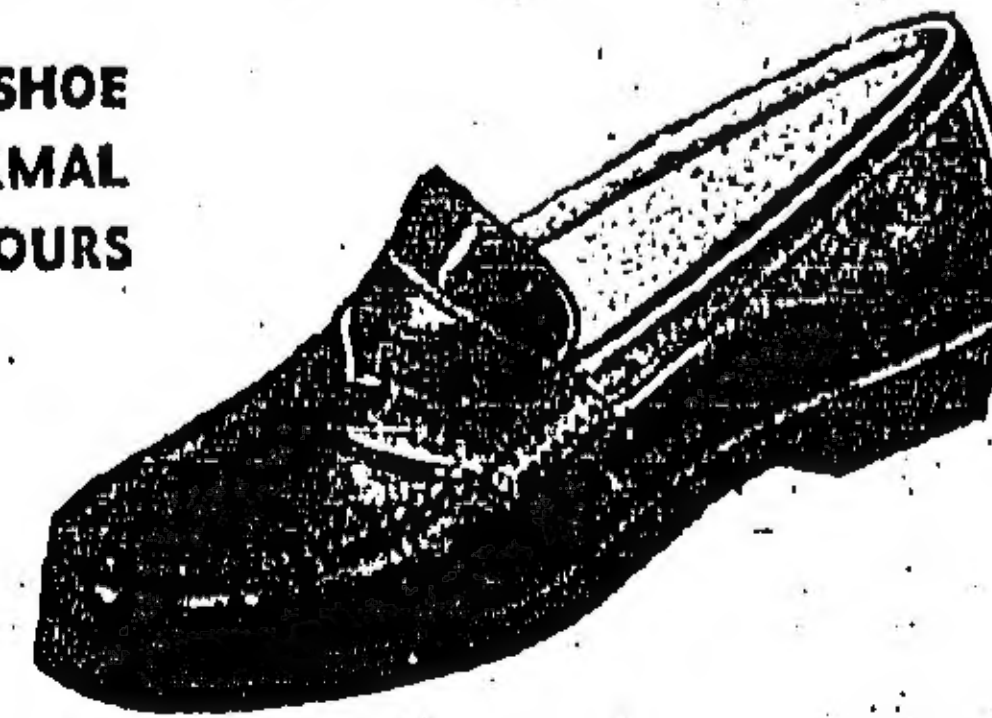
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HOW ABOUT COALITION "JOBS FOR THE BOYS"?

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The Great Defence Muddle

LONDON. THE Government is determined that Britain shall be strong enough to defend Freedom and to play her full part in Western European Defence.

This solemn declaration comes from a senior Socialist Minister.

Somewhat, somewhere, I seem to have heard it already quite often over the last few years.

I was glad to hear on the radio a few days ago a B.B.C. voice telling me that Western Union Land Forces will shortly be training on the Continent.

Where do we go?

Many of us had hoped, and believed, that the Fontainebleau Iron Curtain of secrecy covered Western Forces already trained and welded together.

What we do now know, for sure are some harsh, unpalatable truths.

FIRSTLY: that Russian land forces could sweep through Europe to Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne just whenever they chose.

SECONDLY: that Russian air strength far outnumbered ours, and that we can no longer shelter behind comforting self-assurance that "numbers don't matter because our quality of aircraft is so much better." In fact, we have no four jet-engined heavy bombers in service. The Russians have. In fact, our meagre bomber force is made up mainly of obsolete war types.

What I want to ask the Government to tell us straight is "Where do we go from here?"

Here are some pretty important problems which worry and puzzle me.

Power-starved

We are well primed several times a week about the heavy cost of rearmament in terms of

money. But, apart from money, how is industry going to produce more aeroplanes, more tanks, and other equipment for modern mechanical warfare and at the same time be called on to give up thousands and thousands of fit men to the Forces, and at the same time keep our export drive, and at the same time supply our home market needs, and at the same time even now be short of power to drive existing plant through all the normal factory hours?

Let us go a bit deeper into this problem of an industrial Britain already power-starved and now likely to be man-

because of our other commitments.

True, we hope to make this two into three, but this still leaves a gap of seven, apart from the other places I have mentioned, which must be reinforced. To provide seven more divisions for the Continent and an additional one for the Middle East and two at home makes another ten. Each division numbers about 20,000, with at least another 15,000 doing the odd jobs behind the lines, manning schools and depots.

Here we have a requirement of 350,000 more men of military

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE, P.C., M.C.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air
1938-44

starved if we try to do all we say we intend.

Fair assumption is that we shall be expected to provide, at any rate, ten divisions for defence of Western Europe; indeed, most military experts put this British Continental Army we shall have to reinforce the Middle East, provide Far Eastern garrisons, and keep a strategic reserve at home.

Men we require

Back on January 1, 1945, our Army numbered 2,250,000, formed into 29 divisions, of which 22 were operational.

On October 1, 1950 (the last firm figures I can get), our Army numbered 375,000 whole time Regulars and National Service men, with an operational strength equal to six and a half divisions, of which only two were available for the Continent

age. Lengthening of National Service and stopping Regular discharges will help, but only to something around 80,000. However, let us be conservative and say requirement is only another 270,000 new men for the Army.

Take the R.A.F. On October 1, 1950, the R.A.F. totalled 198,000 whole-time Regular and National Service men. An enlarged Army is going to need a correspondingly enlarged Royal Air Force to work with it, and backed up by proper strategic bomber force, which today we certainly have not got.

Calculations show that a further 130,000 whole-time Service men will be needed for the immediate R.A.F. expansion.

What are our chances of getting these 400,000 for the Army and R.A.F. from the workshops without wrecking industry's ability to export, supply the home market and give increased munitions?

Grim, I think, when we look at population statistics.

One of the good things that have come out of the Whitehall offices is the Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by the Central Statistical Office. It is worth quite a lot of study.

When you have done this you may feel as disturbed as I do at a policy of trying to do everything at the same time with an under-populated industry, and still carry on a pleasant peace-time national life with each of us insulated from adversity by the protective walls of the Welfare State.

Out of a total population of some 50 millions (all through I give round figures) about 10,000,000 are "direct producers." That is to say, manufacturing, kind, mining, and agriculture.

The balance of population is made up of the young, the old, Armed Forces, public services, transport, distributive trades, building, professional, and finally, but not least, nearly 1,500,000 non-productive central Government and local authority, civil servants engaged in public administration.

These figures show that the final production effort of each producer in the factory front line has to carry around four other persons. They also show that for every seven producers there is one Government civil servant.

Next, look at power starvation. If we are to produce more, then industry must have more horsepower. Take an efficient aircraft factory as example. There the horsepower developed averages about 2½ per man.

It is no use trying to raise horsepower output by putting in new machinery if there is both a shortage of men to operate new machines and insufficient power to work full out the existing production lines.

Longer hours

We need, first, more coal, then more generating stations to give more power for more machines.

Alternatively, to increase production with present facilities, we could work longer hours with the present manpower, and given men, or women, work existing plants double shift.

It is for the Government to say how far we ought to go in declaring, like President Truman, a State of National Emergency.

Mr. Bevan has left his failure with the housing shortage to try out his talents on the labour shortage. It is up to him now to consider whether to reintroduce Control of Engagement and take powers of direction of labour and pronounce on recognised hours of work.

It is for Ministers to say whether, in spite of no houses, labour must be moved from one part of the country to another by starving some factories and giving to others the raw materials in short supply.

The New Bevan must take a view on need for steps to get a return of manpower to industry during the emergency period.

It does not make much sense to the ordinary man in the street to read of the Director-General of the B.B.C. saying what a grand four-year programme he is embarking on for manufacturers to build tens of thousands of television sets, and the B.B.C. to build more and more television stations. Yet, at the same time, we know grave shortages still exist in supplying vital Service radar equipment.

Are we drifting?

The Cabinet has to decide whether we can afford the luxury of 1,500,000 non-productive civil servants in central and local government offices. Most of these are grand fellows, good husbands and fine fathers, but unfortunately in total they create a national overhead which seems difficult to justify carrying at the present time.

Right now the average man in the street feels that events are mastering men; that we are drifting along the tides of discussion, postponement, and indecision.

Mr. Prime Minister, the country is as sound as ever. Young, middle-aged, and old will go all the way given leadership, and told which way to go, and what.

CONCLUDING THE THRILLER SERIAL

BLIND VOYAGE

By Mildred Snow Gleason

HUGO, suddenly wrenching his hands free, grabbed Kelsey and flung her toward the masked man. Three shots rang out but in the same instant, Denis and Cecil, handicapped though they were, hurled themselves at Parrin, knocking him to the floor.

Hugo, following up his first desperate action, which had left the masked man staggering, reached him in one bound, felled him, and got possession of his gun.

Meanwhile, Parrin, whose head had struck a chair as he went down, was momentarily stunned. Denis kicked his gun from his hand, and before the man could recover his senses, Charles quickly removed from his pocket two revolvers Kelsey had put there.

Hugo, with the aid of Teddy, was now tying up the masked man and as soon as Charles had freed Denis' hands, he trusted up Parrin.

Kelsey, who had lain in a heap on the floor since Hugo had flung her into the line of fire, was in no need of being bound. "Dead," murmured Denis, bending over her. A shot had got her in the heart.

Cecil, who had been leaning, white-faced, against the wall since his lunge at Parrin, now slowly keeled over. Hugo and Denis rushed to him, and lifted him to the bed.

"Wounded," muttered Hugo. "But I don't think it's fatal. I'll get the doctor."

Then turning, his eyes fell on Teddy.

"But you're hurt, too!" he gasped.

Teddy, for the first time, looked down and saw the red stain on his sleeve.

"It's nothing—just my arm." But she suddenly felt sick and weak, and sank into a chair.

"We must get Smitting here at once!" said Hugo, starting toward the door.

"Wait—better see who this is first," reminded Denis pointing at the black-cloaked villain, who was still masked. "Your honour, Hugo."

"Let's hope it's not Smitting!" Then kneeling, Hugo tore the black hood from the man's head.

As Hugo jerked the hood off the head who had come so close to destroying them all, he gasped incredulously. Hugo and Denis stared down at him in stunned silence.

But it was Charles who was most shocked.

"John Carper!" she whispered, horrified. "And to think that I considered him a friend!" Carper, his face livid with rage, his lips curled in a snarl that was scarcely human, lay on the floor, helpless in his bonds, and stared back at them silently.

"I can't understand it," muttered Hugo. "That you, a millionaire, should have done all this for money! You've got me much. Why did you want more?"

A maniacal light came into the man's icy eyes. "There's always use for more money," he rasped. "But what's money compared to power? I wanted power—more power! Power over men's souls! Power to make them sweat and obey me!" His voice had risen to an almost hysterical pitch.

TEDDY reached for Hugo's hand. "I think he must be crazy!" she whispered.

Charles swayed, and leaned against Denis, who put his arm about her.

"I wonder," she murmured, with a shudder, "whether I'd have had the strength to withstand the torture he intended for us..."

Denis stared at her. "What do you mean, my darling?" "It was to me... that Mr. Raynor entrusted the key to the code."

Carper jerked. "So it was you!" he snarled. "Then, giving way to uncontrollable rage, he began shouting curses at them all, but Hugo quickly silenced him with a gag."

Just then a groan from the bed reminded him that Cecil Stoddard was still awaiting medical attention.

"I'll go see if I can find Dr. Smitting," said Hugo. "I'll take you to your cabin and bring him there to fix you up."

Teddy, who had been feeling weaker every minute, and whose arm was now throbbing painfully, was only too glad to get to her cabin and lie down. Once there, she layed into a semi-faint. She was only vaguely aware that Dr. Smitting came, dressed and bandaged her wound, and gave her an injection.

It was several hours later that she awoke from the sleep induced by the hypodermic to find her aunt hovering over her.

"Auntie, you're all right!" "Yes, darling. It's all over."

and there's nothing to worry about."

"But—but he said he tortured me."

"No—he only threatened to. He told every one that torture had been used on the others, and I'm sure he meant to use it as a last resort, if all his threats failed."

Aunt Elsie told then, of the procedure that had been used. Every one, including the captain and the crew, had been trapped and locked up, in small groups, in various places. Then, Carper and Parrin had worked rapidly from group to group, threatening each, until they ended up with the group that Kelsey had been detaining in Denis Graham's cabin.

"How is Mr. Stoddard?" asked Teddy.

"The doctor thinks he'll pull through all right." Just then a soft knock sounded on the door, and Hugo stuck his head in.

"Ah! Is she awake?" He crossed quickly to Teddy's bedside, and bent over to kiss her. "Feeling better now, sweetheart?"

"I'm fine," she assured him. She couldn't restrain a little shiver, however, as she thought of all that had happened.

"What have you done with Mr. Carper and Parrin?" "They're in irons. And was the captain glad to get them there?"

"Hugo... I still can't understand it. Why a wealthy man like Mr. Carper should go to such horrible lengths just for blackmail money."

"Dr. Smitting says he's insane. Besides, it seems that his original motive was revenge."

"Revenge?" "Yes—when he and Parrin first got together on their scheme, at the time the Golden Gull society was still in existence, his plan was to use the society's files for wholesale blackmailing, and then accuse your father. He bore a bitter grudge against him for refusing to go into partnership with him long ago. Your father had accused him of dishonest methods, and had warned others against him. Carper had hated him ever since, and wanted to hurt him."

"But why, if he hated Father so, did he join Father's society?"

"He didn't. He wasn't a member. But Parrin was, and it was Parrin who got the blackmailing idea, and went to Carper with it. As Kelsey told us, Parrin stole some of the society's files—those relating to persons with money. But he didn't know how to decipher the code. He knew Carper, knew he was unscrupulous, and knew how he hated your father—it seems he had a job as Carper's bodyguard after he left the circus. So he went to him with the scheme for blackmailing the society's beneficiaries, and then framing your father. Carper became interested, and was trying, without success, to get the code deciphered, when your father died. That ended his interest for the time being."

"But Parrin, who was after money, not revenge, couldn't give up the idea. He kept after Carper, playing on his mania for power, and also inducing him to think that he would get an indirect revenge on Mr. Raynor by using his society for evil purposes. Carper, I firmly believe, is insane, and so, he finally succumbed to Parrin's pressure, hit upon this cruise for getting the ex-members of the society together, and was soon obsessed with the idea. The thought of frightening, mystifying, and intimidating a group of helpless people, stranded at sea appealed to his crazy mind."

"Did he murder Marie Galgan?" "No, Parrin did it under his orders. However, he himself wrecked the radio apparatus and the engines."

"And... and now... what do we do?"

Hugo gathered Teddy in his arms. "And now, we're going to try to forget it all. The engineer says the engines will soon be repaired, and then we'll be speeding back to New York—and to wedding bells for you and me, darling! And say, that reminds me! Guess what?"

"What?" asked Teddy, snuggling close to him.

"We may have a double wedding. Denis and Charles are getting married, too!"

"Wonderful!" Aunt Elsie looked up from the knitting she had been doing while Hugo had been talking.

"Make it a triple wedding," she said, with a smile and a blush. "Richard, Professor Turner... and I are also getting married!"

Teddy blushed with a jerk. "Oh, Auntie, how grand!"

"Yes, darling. It's all over."

"THE END"



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The Book of the Century? It is, at any rate, "The Book of the Month"—and the Year.

This young Scotsman of 22 puts pen to paper and dol there come to life for you and me the Plazas of Covent Garden in the year 1762, the taverns of the City, the routes at Northumberland House, St. James's Park, where one may watch the Guards on march for a commission, and as distinguished a corps and as the shades of evening fall on a scrape acquaintance with an obliging servant girl.

Let me say plainly this Boswell is a gross young man, taking his pleasures where he can find them, and paying as little as possible. Which he describes all too frankly and using words that have so far appeared only in American novels.

There he struts, cocking his beaver rolling a lustreous eye. In spite of his impudent nose and foolish impress of talents. He has come to conquer London and certainly to enjoy it. It is not his first visit. At 18 he had fled south from the ethics classroom of Glasgow University with a Roman Catholic actress and a strong disposition to join her church.

Sent to reason with him, Sir John Pringle, ex-professor of Moral Philosophy, pointed out that a change of church would ruin his prospects at the Bar. Young Boswell spoke of the safety of his immortal soul.

"Your immortal soul, sir!" exclaimed the indignant professor. "Why, anyone with the smallest spark of gentlemanly spirit would rather be damned to all eternity than give his relatives so much trouble as you are doing now!"

But on this second trip to London, Boswell's aims are different, he will become a Guards officer and an Episcopalian. He detects a devout strain in himself, "I shall certainly be a religious old man."

Leaving Edinburgh, where the chairmen seem to say "God prosper our noble Boswell" as he passes, he travels with a young fellow-countryman, a sailor so lacking in the finer feelings that he thinks London

by **GEORGE**

MALCOLM THOMSON

only a place where he is to receive orders from the East India Company. Not so Boswell, still in a flutter at having at last got to the place which I was so madly fond of.

He finds lodgings in Downing Street on terms so advantageous that he believes them to be "very strong proof of my being agreeable"; he sees the lights and in a couple of days is "really unhappy for want of women."

For Boswell this kind of misery issues immediately in action. We find ourselves embroiled in the first of many unrefined episodes, which have as their climax the tragicomic affair with Louisa, a young actress at Drury Lane.

The amour described with elaborate artfulness and lusty 18th century freedom, opens in the most genteel style: "For my own part, Madam, I look upon the adoration of the Supreme Being as one of the greatest enjoyments we have."

"Nay, Sir what do you think of the Scriptures?" etc., etc.

Need I say that it does not remain very long on this lofty plane? Comes a day when Boswell reports: "I really conducted this affair with a manliness and prudence that pleased me very much. The whole expense was just 18s."

Alas, it is not the end of the story. Louisa, for all her high-flown talk, proves to be the bitterest of disappointments. Boswell had lent her two guineas. "Who will blame him when he asks the money back? Louisa pays up, thus causing the young Scot a minute of shame. But not more. It is hard indeed to dent so stiff an armour of self-esteem. "To speak seriously I think there is a blossom about me of something more distinguished than the generality of mankind." Nor is his instinct wrong.

The absurd, rake-helly youth is a man of ability and charm—or he could not have won the heart of Dr Johnson after so short a siege—and of spirit as well.

POPULAR MUSIC

THE latest wax-from-musical album by M-G-M, "Pagan Love Song," features Howard Keel and Esther Williams singing about all the romance of the South Pacific which the GIs of the last war somehow missed. The album has some fine songs which are already climbing into the hit list, including "Pagan Love Song," "Home of Singing Bamboo," "Why Is Love So Crazy," "Singing in the Sun," "Sea of the Moon" and "Tahiti."

"Ink Spots Vol. 1," a Decca album, contains eight tunes by the Negro quartet, noted for their sweet-style arrangements and talking choruses. Included in the set of eight records is their first big hit in 1939—"If I Didn't Care." Other songs in the group are: "Whispering Grass," "Do I Worry?" "Java Jive," "We Three," "Maybe," "I'll Never Smile Again" and "Until the Real Thing Comes Along."

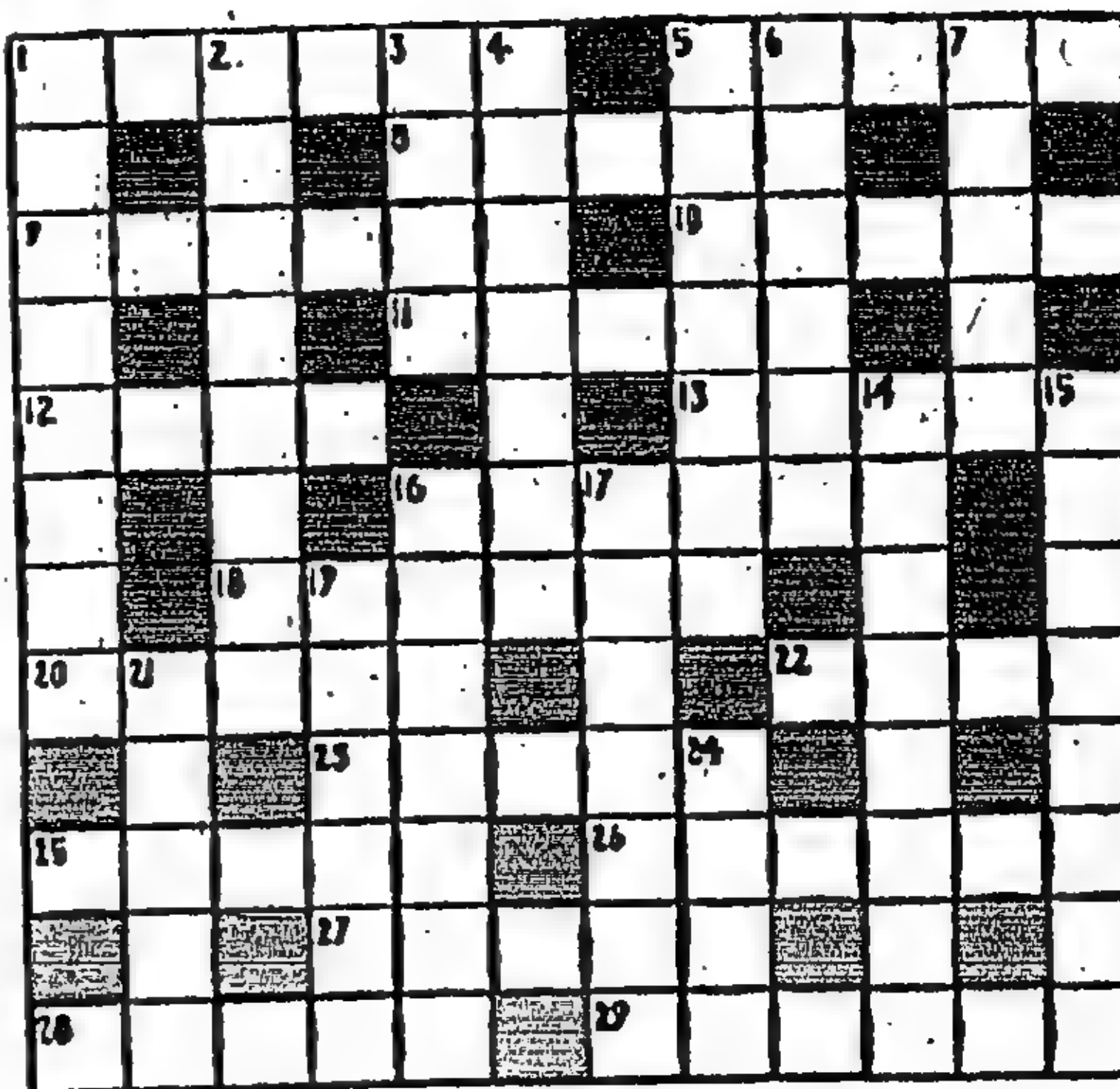
Now singles:

Lisa Kirk sings her best pair of songs in some time with "Gotta See Ya Once More" and "Ja-Da" (RCA Victor). Artie Shaw's orchestra has a tuneful two instrumental sides with "Serenade in Blue" and "Autumn Leaves" (Decca).

Jo Stafford adds to her catalogue the standard "Stardust" and the new "You Don't Remind Me"—both very listenable (Columbia). Jack Pina has some good old-fashioned ragtime piano in the playing of "Baltimore Rag" (M-G-M).

DAVID C. WHITNEY.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Idle talk.
- 5 Separate.
- 6 Bird.
- 9 Go.
- 10 Indian potentate.
- 11 Vapour.
- 12 Unsubstantial.
- 13 Experiments.
- 14 Word of honour.
- 15 Seaman.
- 16 Hereditary class.
- 22 Contest.
- 23 Negotiate.
- 25 Droll.
- 26 Idea.
- 27 Respond.

DOWN

- 1 Teutonic.
- 2 Quell.
- 3 Flag.
- 4 Having a preference.
- 5 Legislator.
- 6 Hard coating.
- 7 Precise.
- 14 Pudding ingredient.
- 15 Judgment.
- 16 Penetrated.
- 17 Love affair.
- 19 Garb.
- 21 Approximately.
- 24 Children.

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Spur, 7 Cower, 8 Oval, 9 Gall, 19 Certain, 12 Ebbs, 15 Igloo, 18 Sled, 19 Frone, 21 Allen, 22 Lies, 23 Trend, 26 Bond, 29 Average, 30 Roly, 31 Aura, 32 Usher, 33 Guys. Down: 1 Towel, 2 Fertile, 4 Piano, 5 Role, 6 Barb, 9 Gild, 11 Agent, 13 Boos, 14 Seed, 16 Opine, 17 Lamb, 18 Sign, 20 Redress, 22 Levy, 24 Rally, 25 Agree, 27 Onus, 28 Drag.



—THIS DREAM MEANS—

You feel at a disadvantage with women; they are too much for you; you just cannot cope. When you face sharing your life with a woman—symbolised here by the wedding ceremony—you feel smaller and smaller, and ever more impotent. Your wife's friends seem just as



big and just as formidable, and they are not on your side.

When you try to explain yourself to them—symbolised by the would-be speaker addressing them—you are a frail, willowy man and you buckle up on the table; you fall flat.

You are in need of advice—more advice and encouragement than can be given here.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD



A simple, story-telling snapshot like this appeals because it pictures a situation everyone understands.

WHAT MAKES A PICTURE?

SEVERAL weeks ago one of our acquaintances tried to pin us down. "All right," he said aggressively, "What makes a good picture good? Why is it that two shots of similar subjects both in focus and correctly exposed, may be as far apart as the poles in arousing interest?"

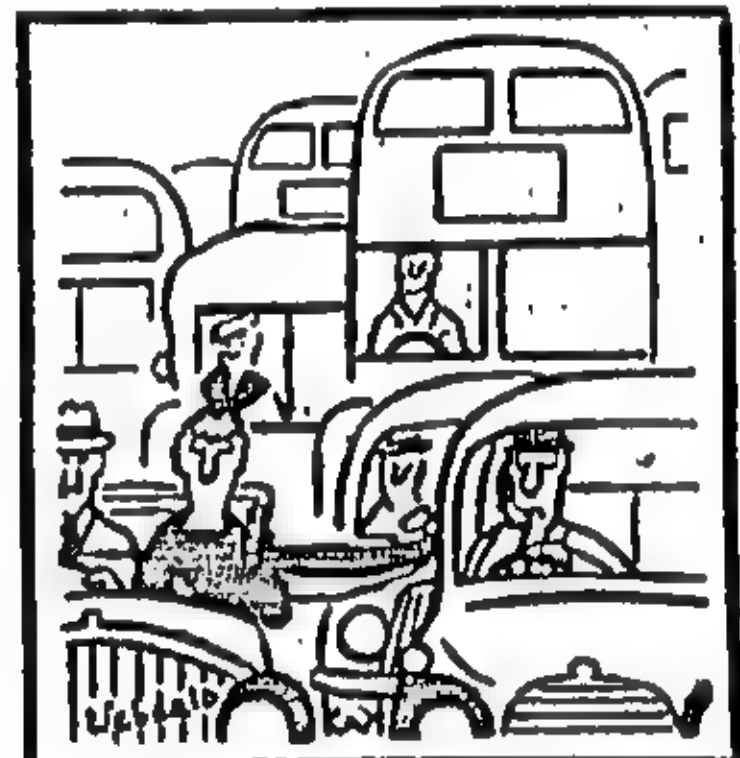
I confessed he had asked a puzzler. "Let's put it this way," began. "Suppose someone's telling a story. If it's a good story you'll pay attention; if it's a poor one you won't. And even a good story can be murdered when it is poorly told. So, if the story teller hopes to keep your interest, he first must have something well worth telling. And he must tell it well."

The same thing is true of pictures. The pictures that have the widest appeal are pictures that say something to you—shots which tell you something about the people who are in them or which convey the feeling of a place or situation.

And secondly, these pictures must do this well. They must make clear at a moment's glance just what they try to convey."

I showed my friend the picture used with this column. Not a great picture, I frankly admitted, yet one with plenty of appeal.

It seems to me to prove the point. It tells, at a glance, of a small boy's pleasure. In terms



London Express Service.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



It Can't Happen Here By KEMP STARRETT.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

"THEOGENITOR" from Europe 6th Feb.
"GRANVILLE" from Europe 10th Feb.

SAILINGS
PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles via Manila 8th Feb.
"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles via Manila 1st Apr.

FREIGHT SERVICE
"BEAUVAIS" N. Africa & Europe 20th Feb.
"MEINAM" N. Africa & Europe 21st Mar.
"GRANVILLE" N. Africa & Europe 26th Mar.

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a. s. "ANDREW JACKSON" Due about 27th Feb. 1951
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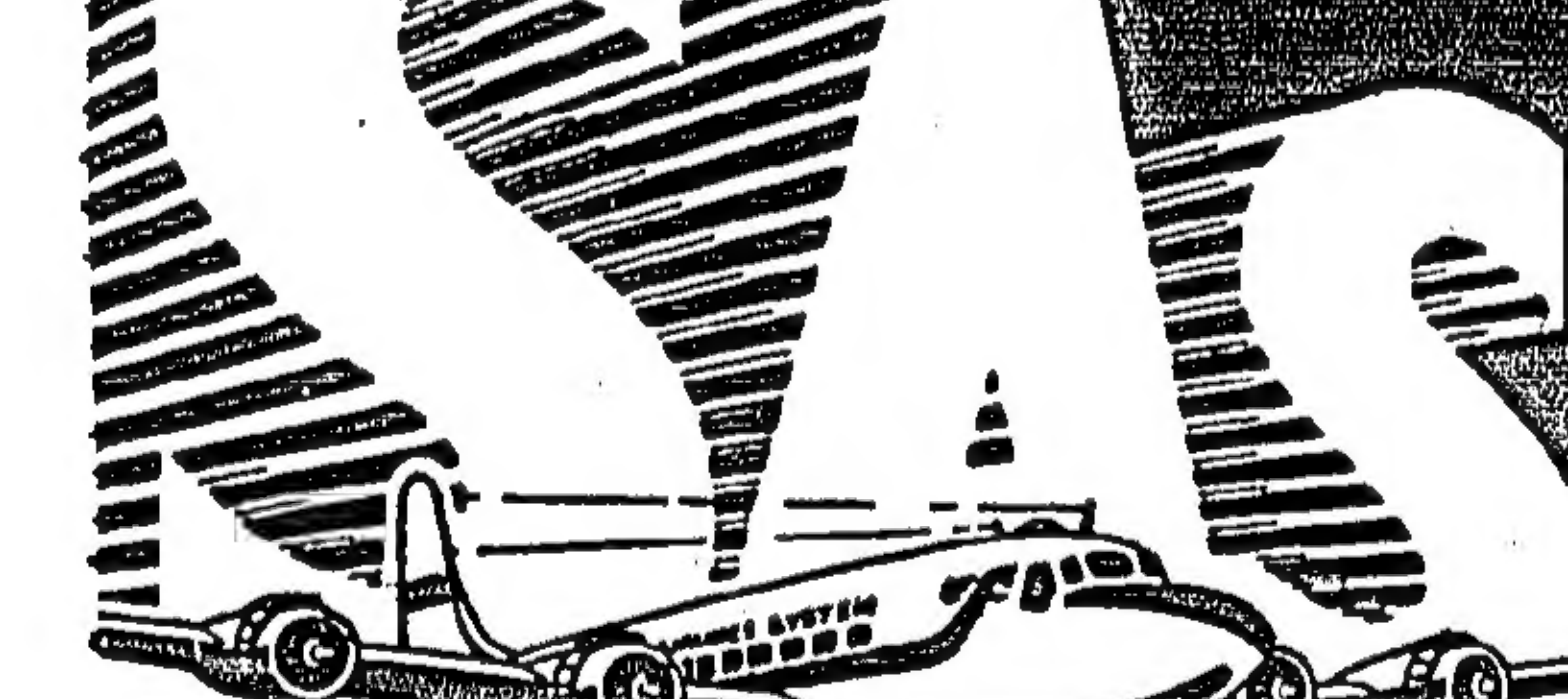
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
Australia-West Pacific Line
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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.
Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on the 3rd February, 1951.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 7th February, 1951, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th February, 1951, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 1st January, 1951.

JOHNNY HAZARD



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Don't Draw Trumps
In Too Big A Hurry

By OSWALD JACOBY

ACCORDING to the old legend, 20,000 men are walking the streets of New York, homeless and hungry—because they forgot to draw trumps. While you're shedding a tear for those poor lost souls, get out another handkerchief for the unfortunate who drew trumps too quickly. If you have that handkerchief ready, you can take a look at today's hand.

West led the Jack of diamonds and South won in his own hand. Since South was a firm believer in drawing trumps first and thinking afterward, he promptly led the King of spades from his hand.

East took the Ace of spades and returned a diamond, forcing out

NORTH		10
♠ 63	♦ 7	
♥ K7	♣ K52	
♦ KQ1064	♠ 842	
	♥ A653	
	♦ J1098	
	♣ 92	
EAST		
♠ A7	♥ 9842	
♦ Q83	♣ A785	
SOUTH (D)		
♠ KQJ95	♥ QJ10	
♦ A74	♣ 73	
Both vul.		
South	West	North
1♠	2♠	3♠
2♠	Pass	3♠
4♠	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♦		

dummy's king. Now there was nothing South could do to prevent the loss of one trick in each suit. He was bound to be set one trick.

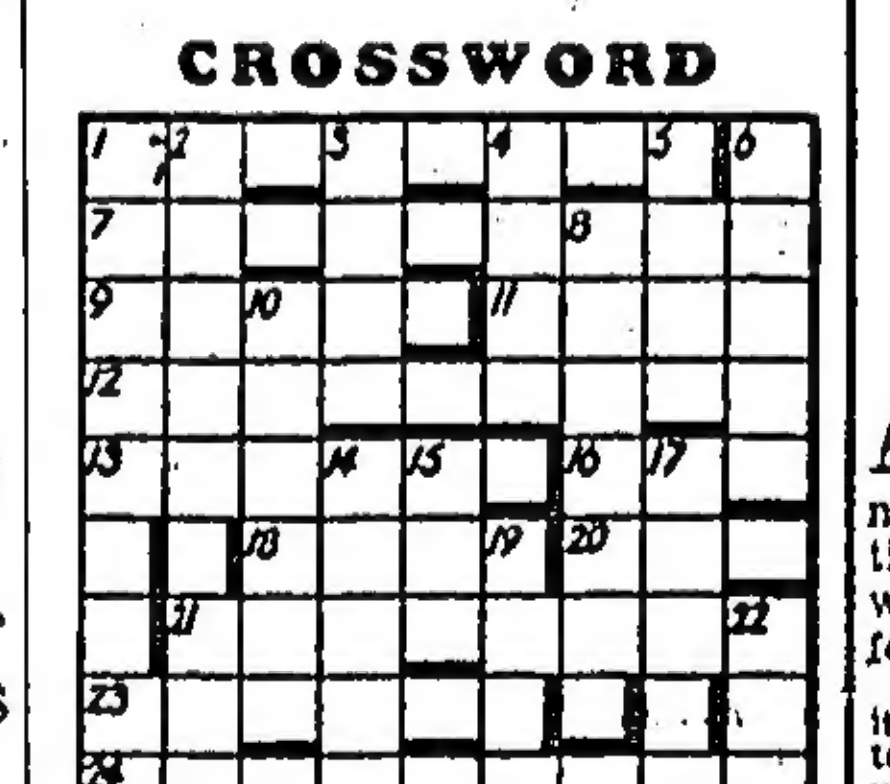
If South hadn't been in such a hurry to lead trumps, he would have seen his danger. It wouldn't have been hard to take measures against it.

There was no way to avoid the loss of three aces, but there was a way to avoid the loss of a diamond trick.

The proper line of play was to win the first trick with dummy's King of diamonds. Then the King of hearts should have been led from dummy.

The defenders could not prevent declarer from discarding one of dummy's diamonds on a heart. Then, and only then, would it be proper to lead trumps. With declarer in diamonds, the game contract would easily be made.

CROSSWORD



Across
1. Apparently you don't get full measure from a thin day. (4, 4)
2. This year is a record. (6)
3. The one person you would try to outshine. (5)
4. What the snapper goes for blood transfusion? (4)
5. What does "toss" mean? (4)
6. Where does it seem to be found obviously? (3)
7. To us it seems a plant. (4)
8. He might appear empty in some way. (4)
9. The end of a ship. (3)
10. Flowers that provide one's name. (4)
11. Card game in which you need an automobile to upset the foe. (4)
12. Moving. (3)
13. Let the hare bring a pioneer. (3)
14. Just once among foreign people. (4, 4)
15. A solemn command. (4)
16. But the pity of it. (4)
17. A woman. (4)
18. Lopping as a bird may say. (5)
19. Looking for a change. (4)
20. Where Shakespeare made two gentlemen rave on. (4)
21. It's evident. (4)
22. An act of intention it seems. (3)
23. Once a lot of deep water. (3)
24. Road for a change. (4)
25. Found in this agent's office. (3)
26. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. Across:
a. Thinker. 1. Last 2. Under. 3. Viper. 4. Gave. 5. Gave. 6. Gave. 7. Gave. 8. Gave. 9. Gave. 10. Gave. 11. Gave. 12. Gave. 13. Gave. 14. Gave. 15. Gave. 16. Gave. 17. Gave. 18. Gave. 19. Gave. 20. Gave. 21. Gave. 22. Gave. 23. Gave. 24. Gave. 25. Gave. 26. Gave. 27. Gave. 28. Gave. 29. Gave. 30. Gave. 31. Gave. 32. Gave. 33. Gave. 34. Gave. 35. Gave. 36. Gave. 37. Gave. 38. Gave. 39. Gave. 40. Gave. 41. Gave. 42. Gave. 43. Gave. 44. Gave. 45. Gave. 46. Gave. 47. Gave. 48. Gave. 49. Gave. 50. Gave. 51. Gave. 52. Gave. 53. Gave. 54. Gave. 55. Gave. 56. Gave. 57. Gave. 58. Gave. 59. Gave. 60. Gave. 61. Gave. 62. Gave. 63. Gave. 64. Gave. 65. Gave. 66. Gave. 67. Gave. 68. Gave. 69. Gave. 70. Gave. 71. Gave. 72. Gave. 73. Gave. 74. Gave. 75. Gave. 76. Gave. 77. Gave. 78. Gave. 79. Gave. 80. Gave. 81. Gave. 82. Gave. 83. Gave. 84. Gave. 85. Gave. 86. Gave. 87. Gave. 88. Gave. 89. Gave. 90. Gave. 91. Gave. 92. Gave. 93. Gave. 94. Gave. 95. Gave. 96. Gave. 97. Gave. 98. Gave. 99. Gave. 100. 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